

Newport Daily News.

WAGON DELIVERIES ON 40 MILES OF ADJACENT COUNTRY ROADS.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

NEWPORT, R. I., MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1897.

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COUGH SYRUP,**

Excellent for coughs and colds.

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English Carved Furniture.

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BURLINGHAM'S ART ROOMS,
83 MILL STREET.

HOW RUSSIA SOHEMES.

An Explanation of Her Pro-Turkish At-
titude.

But few Americans have any clearly defined idea of the political and diplomatic situation in the East, or of the motives underlying the lately developed crisis there which momentarily threatens to disturb the peace of Europe. Information on this subject from an authoritative source has been looked for with interest by those who have watched the course of events. Professor W. Grablachoff of Shenandoah Normal College has been for years a deep student of central European and Oriental matters, and has written and spoken enough to the point to have gained the reputation of being able to shed considerable light on the actions of at least one of the great European powers concerned in the imbroglio. In speaking of the policy of Russia and the Balkan states, Professor Grablachoff gave the following resume of the inner workings of the Russian foreign office:

The attitude of Russia in the Greco-Turkish controversy with regard to Crete has occasioned a good deal of surprise, as, notwithstanding the blood ties which connect the Greek and Russian thrones, the policy of the Great White Bear of the East has been decidedly pro-Turkish. This, however, is easily explained by the fact that the island of Crete is a strategic point of more than usual importance as a coaling station, which, should Greek annexation become an accomplished fact, would be forever lost to Russia.

On the other hand, the Russian mind has never ceased to cherish the belief that Russian supremacy in Turkey is sooner or later inevitable, and should Crete remain an integral part of the Turkish empire, Russia would then hold the key to the eastern basin of the Mediterranean. Russia, therefore, has not been at all scrupulous in the methods employed by her in blocking the plans of King George by resorting to the course of setting by the ears the smaller principalities of the Balkan peninsula.

What Greece Relies Upon.
The reason for this is plain. In provoking a war with Turkey Greece must rely for success upon three things. First, the fact that a large majority of the subjects of the sultan are Christians or others who are intensely dissatisfied with the Turkish regime and would be glad to rise in rebellion on any pretense. Especially is this true of such provinces as Thessaly and Macedonia, inhabited almost entirely by a mixed Christian population of Greeks and Bulgarians, who are anxious for an opportunity of throwing off the Turkish yoke. Second, the financial embarrassments of the Turkish exchequer, and the rottenness of her whole financial system. Third, that Bulgaria, Serbia and Montenegro, most of

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What house is complete without some attempt to ornament the windows? No other spot can be made so effective and nothing adds more to the furnishing of a room than a bit of lace or cloth hung about the windows.

In our Drapery Department can be found the newest effects in lace window hangings,
From \$1.25 per pair up.

See the ones we are exhibiting in our north show window.

A. C. TITUS COMPANY.

AFTER EASTER

Mr. Crandall Will Attend to the Piano Tuning Orders

that have accumulated in the last few weeks, as near as possible in the order in which they were received, and will be able to attend to new orders. We regret that we were obliged to refuse so many customers this past winter. It was from necessity, not choice. We think it the greatest compliment that could be given us, the long list of orders that awaits Mr. Crandall now that the Trinity Church organ is completed, and we thank our customers most sincerely for their courtesy and patience.

CRANDALL'S MUSIC STORE, 261 Thames St.

whom have but lately achieved their own independence from the Turkish government, would rally in support of the Greek standard.

Servia, Bulgaria and Greece all lay claim to Macedonia, the population of which is composed chiefly of these three nationalities, the majority being Bulgarians. Servia and Bulgaria, therefore, would not be willing to see Greece annex Macedonia, but in case of Greek war with Turkey would assist Greece, with the ultimate idea of dividing the province in question. Previous to the Cretan insurrection a number of Turkish massacres in Macedonia caused the Bulgarian government to send a delegate to Greece, with the idea of entering into a treaty to jointly demand of the European powers that sundry reforms should be there carried out.

She Refused Bulgarian Aid.
In case the powers refused to intervene it was proposed that Greece and Bulgaria should unite their forces in a war against Turkey, trusting for success to the internal discontent existing in the Turkish empire. Greece, however, did not accede to this request, for the reason that the Bulgarian proposition included the Bulgarian annexation of Thessaly. Greece could not agree to this, and the plan was abandoned. Soon after this the trouble in Crete induced Greece to attempt an armed occupation of the island, and she now bitterly regrets her refusal of the proffered Bulgarian aid, fearing that in case of war with Turkey Bulgaria will remain neutral. But this is not likely to be the case, as, however much the government of this little principality may desire to conform to the Russian policy, the feeling of the people is so strong against Turkey that in case of a declaration of war by Greece they would in all probability overthrow the present cabinet and join hands against their common enemy for Macedonia.

Russia's Scheme.
Russia, seeing this, has labored to distract the attention of Bulgaria from the main question at issue by antagonizing this nation with her sister country of Roumania, thus offering herself the opportunity of occupying both these countries in the ostensible role of peacemaker, but with the real purpose of opening a clear path for herself to Constantinople. She has been favored in her machinations by the provisions of the treaty of Berlin, by which Bulgaria was divided into several provinces, one of which, Dobradja, was given to Roumania, and another, Bessarabia, to Russia. This province of Dobradja, having been formerly Bulgarian, is of course inhabited chiefly by that nationality, and is rather less fertile and productive than the more southerly Bessarabia. Hence, the Roumanians consider that they got the worst of the bargain and vent their dissatisfaction upon the Bulgarians resident in Dobradja by denying them the rights which are accorded native Roumanians, such as representation in the senate, etc.

Bulgaria's Action.
Bulgaria, indignant at this injustice, has repeatedly interceded with the Roumanian government for the recognition of the rights of the Bulgarian population in Dobradja, but has invariably been rebuffed. This has been a source of countless diplomatic squabbles, which Russia has industriously fomented to the best of her strategic ability, with the sole idea of diverting the attention of the Bulgarian government and people from the more serious issue of Greek and Bulgarian union against Turkey.

The ill-feeling between Bulgaria and Roumania has now grown to such a height that twenty thousand Roumanian and an

equal number of Bulgarian troops are now massed on the frontier, and Russia merely awaits the moment of open conflict as a signal for throwing her own forces across the Danube, apparently on a mission of pacification, but in reality with the object of occupying the Greek frontier, from which vantage ground she would be easily mistress of the whole eastern situation. — [Philadelphia Times.]

STILL AT FEVER HEAT.

New Bedford Deeply Stirred by the Mill Irregularities.

NEW BEDFORD, April 19.—The excitement over the discovered misleading book-keeping at the Columbia and Bennett mills is still at fever heat, and one hears many stories about the troubles of these corporations. No new developments are reported today. The receivers appointed Saturday, Stephen W. Hayes, Andrew J. Pierce, Jr., and Oliver Prescott, Jr., of New Bedford; Theophilus King of Boston and F. C. Bayles of Pawtucket, were to meet this forenoon in the office of Knowlton & Terry. Mr. King and Mr. Bayles were unable to be present. The other three met and talked over the situation, but owing to the absence of the out-of-town receivers nothing was done in the line of mapping out a policy for action, this matter as well as all other business being left until such a time as all the receivers can be present.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Annual Convention of the Bristol County Societies.

FALL RIVER, April 19.—The annual convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of Bristol county was held at the Second Baptist Church in this city today, delegates being present from all over the county. The morning session opened at 9:45 o'clock, with a praise service conducted by Rev. F. E. Jones of Somerset. W. Fred Wilson of the Third Baptist Church in this city welcomed the delegates, and State Secretary Abigail G. Tillson of Attleboro responded. C. R. Campbell of this city was elected secretary, and two committees were chosen, as follows: Resolutions—W. R. Chase, New Bedford; Miss Frances F. Leach, Attleboro; Miss Alice Mitchell, Fall River. Greetings—William Hampton, Fall River; Rev. B. R. Bean, Attleboro; William R. Chase, New Bedford. Miss Frances E. Beach, Attleboro, and Mrs. Thomas D. Torney, Fall River, each read five-minute papers. Rev. A. H. Ross, South Dartmouth, delivered an address on "the church," and Rev. F. L. House, Attleboro, spoke on "Weaving."

Receiver Asked for.

TRENTON, N. J., April 19.—Wadleigh & Co. of Boston is said to have applied for a receiver for the Grant dry goods company. The assets are stated to be \$23,000, while the liabilities are given as \$28,000.

Man should earn his living by the sweat of his brow or mind, but he is not told that he is to sweat all of the time. Man has a right to time for rest, for home, for thought. — [Rev. Leo S. McClellan, Detroit, Mich.]

Second Edition.

HOLDING THE PASS.

Greeks Unable to Dislodge the Turks.

Fort at Prevesa Destroyed by Their Ships.

[Copyright, 1897, by the Associated Press.]

Headquarters of the Turkish army in Macedonia, Ellasson, April 18, evening.—The Turkish forces, as this despatch is being forwarded, are holding their positions in the Mitouna pass. During the severe fighting which began yesterday evening, Greeks and Turks alike fought and behaved in the most admirable manner. It is believed that the battle which will be fought tomorrow will be of a decisive character. Turkish reports just received say the whole of the Mitouna pass is now in possession of the Turks, who carried two Greek blockhouses at the point of the bayonet.

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Kennan Bay has returned from Kerya, where the fighting continued when he left there. The Turkish loss at that place was two hundred. Kennan Bay says he counted nearly one thousand dead Greeks.

ISLAND OF CORFU, April 19, Noon.—The Greek troops, as this despatch is sent, are advancing on Filiptada, northwest of Arta. A detachment of eight hundred Greeks is in readiness to land at Eporeia, the Turkish fortified position north of the entrance of the Gulf of Arta. The Turkish forces at that place have been almost completely destroyed by the bombardment of the Greek fleet. Many of the forts have been reduced to ashes.

HOME, April 19.—A despatch to the Messager from Arta says that the remaining Turkish fort at Prevesa has been destroyed by the fire of the Greek warships and that the position of the Turks is untenable. Four thousand Greeks, the despatch adds, have been landed for the purpose of occupying Prevesa. A second despatch to the same paper announces that two thousand Albanians, who started into Greece with the expressed intention of reaching Larissa, have re-crossed the frontier and are now ravaging Epirus.

ATHENS, April 19.—Despatches from Tirnavo, northwest of Larissa, say that the fighting in the vicinity of Revonta and Boughazi lasted throughout Sunday. The Greeks captured two Turkish posts, one of which was retaken later by the Turks. The fighting was of a desperate character, hand to hand, and the Greeks are reported to have advanced into the Damazi plain and to have occupied Vigla, which commands it, after capturing a battery of Turkish artillery. An engagement occurred at Grizovalli, where the Turks, according to the last reports received, were attempting to recapture that post from the Greeks.

ATHENS, April 19.—At the second sitting of the legislative assembly last evening, the house voted the various measures proposed by the government and then adjourned sine die. The sitting lasted until 2 o'clock this morning.

Official Notices from Minister Terrell.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—After much effort, owing probably to some confusion in transmission, the State Department officials have succeeded in translating the cipher cable despatches received by Secretary Sherman last night from United States minister Terrell at Constantinople. The result was the following official statement: The Department of State has received a despatch from the United States minister to Turkey concerning the rupture of relations between that country and Greece and the Turkish declaration of war. Mr. Terrell states that the minister from Greece has been informed that he must leave before next Wednesday. He is not permitted to communicate by telegraph with the Greek government. There are perhaps forty thousand men, subjects of Greece, in Turkey; all subjects of Greece are required to leave Constantinople in fifteen days. The announcement of the Porte to foreign powers disclaims any desire for territorial acquisition. The Greek minister informs Mr. Terrell that the Greek government requires all subjects of Greece of military age reserved for military duty. The Turkish government claims that regular Greek troops seized and were fortifying Analipsa in violation of the agreement prohibiting it. Hence an attack there by the Turks April 10. Turkish troops are scattered along the border of Thessaly, and cannot quickly be concentrated for decisive battle.

Fighting Resumed This Morning.

ATHENS, April 19.—Fighting recommenced this morning between the Greeks and Turks at several points along the frontier. Colonel Manos, at the head of 25,000 Greek troops, has crossed the river Arakhopas on the frontier of Epirus, and is now entering that part of South Albania, after having driven back the Turkish advance posts. The bombardment of Prevesa was resumed at daybreak.

If you want clothes for spring and summer for which you are willing to pay a moderate and reasonable price—no gold dollars for 50 cents—go to

COMMERFORD,

330 Thames Street, Cor. Market Square.

WHITE ENAMEL BEDSTEADS,

With Springs, from \$3.50 up.

Rattan Chairs

And ROCKERS, from \$1.25 up.

Turkish Rugs, 9x12, \$30 each.

Smyrna Rugs, 9x12, \$10 each.

Gustave Hamilton, Over 201 Thames St.
E. W. LAWTON'S CARPET ROOM.

The landing force has not yet attacked the place.

A despatch from the Greek headquarters at Larissa, this afternoon says that three important positions were occupied near Menza today by the Greek troops. Prince Nicholas of Greece, the third son of King George, has been ordered to the front in command of a battery of artillery. Later in the day confirmation was received of the report that a large Greek force had crossed the river.

Headquarters of the Turkish army in Macedonia, Ellasson, April 19.—The town of Ellasson is deserted by its inhabitants, who have fled toward Salonica fearing that the fighting between the Turks and Greeks will extend to Constantinople.

The Imperial Ottoman Bank has offered to establish at Ellasson and maintain at its own expense a hospital for the wounded.

LONDON, April 19.—The news of the outbreak of hostilities on the Greek frontier has caused but little sensation here. The permanent officials and the Turkish embassy have received no information beyond the fact that war has been declared.

The correspondent of the Associated Press understands that Turkey has no idea of territorial conquest, because she is aware that the powers would not sanction an advance to Athens. The idea is that she will first attempt to capture Larissa, and then march on Thessalonica and Phlouni. If these also are captured Turkey would be in a position to compel Greece to comply with the demands of the powers. The Turkish fleet, however, is still in the Dardanelles, where it is likely to remain as long as the Greeks continue active.

It is reported that the powers, so far from backing Greek posts, will even allow Colonel Vassos and his army to return to Greece if he decides to do so. In any case the Greek fleet would be able to harass Turkey at many points, besides, in addition, keeping open the supply of provisions and munitions for the Greek army.

The latest advices from Arta show that the rains have been followed by three days of hot weather, and the river Arakhopas, which alone separates the opposing armies, is rapidly sinking. The hill roads are improving in condition. At this point the severest and deadliest fighting may be expected.

Another question of dominating influence is whether the Greeks can engineer an uprising in Macedonia and the Sporades Islands. Russia and Germany are meanwhile content to see Greece and Turkey crippling each other for many years to come, so long as the other Balkan states are kept quiet.

To Vote on the Arbitration Treaty May 5.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The Senate has agreed to vote on the arbitration treaty on the fifth day of May at 4 o'clock.

Captain A. S. Barker of the Oregon reports that the obstruction upon which the ship settled when waiting to enter the dry dock at Bremerton, Wash., was the wreck of a temporary coffer dam used in the construction of the dock and forgotten in the clearing up. The damage to the ship, however, will not prevent her from going to sea at once, and unless the report of Naval Constructor Capps, who is making a detailed examination of the ship's bottom from the inside, shows that the injuries are more serious than they appear now, it is probable that no attempt will be made at present to repair them, but that the work will be done when the Oregon again goes into dock to be fitted with her big keels, some time during the summer.

You may turn up your nose at the Salvation Army, but just much people as you crucify my Saviour and persecuted and killed the apostles, charging that they were disturbers of the peace. God bless the Salvation Army and give you the divine power they have. — [Sam Jones, Evangelist.]

HALL & LYON CO., DRUGGISTS.

Nail-brushes and manicure tools.

When we think of such things we long for the room we are going to have next fall; but we've got the goods, as you'll see if you ask for 'em.

The Robinson,

CATHERINE STREET,

Will open for the season 1897, Saturday, April 19.

MRS. M. J. ROBINSON, Owner and Manager.

HOUSE LOTS

On Thurston and Peckham streets, for sale on easy terms. Agents making sale will receive commission. D. PECKHAM, 160 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.



Spring top coats ready for immediate wear, cut short and loose hanging—strap seams—from the new shades in covert cloths. All with that correct set of collar, shoulder, hang of sleeves and general finish, at \$10, \$12 and \$15.

Newport One Price Clothing Co.,

Leading Clothiers, Hatters and Outfitters,
208 THAMES STREET, 208

EASTER EGGS.

DIAMOND CREAMERY BUTTER,
25c. a pound.

BROWN'S MARKET.

THE BEE HIVE.

Tomorrow we will offer

2,000 PAIRS

KID GLOVES

In all shades and all styles,

Which are beyond question the best values in kid gloves in this city.

To be well satisfied in your glove purchases, buy the reliable kind at the.

BEE HIVE.

FURNITURE AT BARGAIN!

1 White Delft Table at \$4; reduced from \$7.

1 Exquisite Bird's Eye Maple Sofa at \$19 only.

1 Cherry Corner Cabinet at \$9.

2 Solid Mahogany Upholstered and Inlaid Chairs at \$12 only.

1 Exquisite Mahogany Desk at \$19 only; worth \$35.

1 Cherry Music Cabinet at \$9 only.

1 Nile Green Table at \$2.50; reduced from \$4.50.

1 Oak Combination Desk and Book Case at \$15 only.

1 Curly Birch Dressing Table at \$14 only.

KAZANJIAN & CO., - - Kazanjian Building.

We are closing out our entire business.

This Morning's News.

GREECE ACCEPTS.

Takes up the War Gauntlet of Turkey.

Steamer Macedonia Fired upon and Sunk by Shore Batteries.

BRUSSELS, April 18.—The independence of the Balkan states is today declared by Turkey, which has officially declared war against Greece, and that a notification to this effect was sent to the powers this morning.

ATHENS, April 18.—A late special sitting of the legislative assembly was held today. The public galleries were crowded. Among intense excitement, M. Delianis, the premier, announced that the Turkish government had today notified Greece of the rupture of diplomatic relations on the ground of the aggressive attitude of the Greek government. In a cool, but most deliberate speech, he reviewed the recent events to show, on the contrary, that Turkey had been the aggressor, that her troops had attacked the Greeks and attempted to occupy neutral positions, and that her batteries at Preveza had sunk Greek ship Macedonia.

"Turkey," said M. Delianis, "declares war against us. We accept it." This statement was received with prolonged cheers from the galleries and the floor of the chamber.

The premier then read despatches reciting the events which had happened on the frontier, and with reference to the reported capture of Macedonia said that the "batteries" at that important position had been brought into action, but he knew nothing as to its alleged capture. He added that the Turks, after repeated attempts to force a passage at Preveza, which commands the road to Larissa, had been driven back.

The leader of the opposition, amid repeated cheers from all parts of the chamber and from the galleries, eloquently endorsed the patriotic declarations of M. Delianis.

Assin Bey has landed to M. Skouzes, the Greek minister of foreign affairs, this note: "The Greek minister at Constantinople and the Greek consuls have been ordered to quit Turkish territory. For the same reason the Turkish consuls in Greece have been recalled to Constantinople. Within a fortnight from the date of this announcement, all Greek subjects must leave Turkish territory. The Ottoman subjects now in Greek territory have been invited to leave it within the same period."

ATHENS, April 18, 11 A.M.—The Turkish batteries at Preveza, on the north shore of the entrance of the Gulf of Arta, where, according to the treaty of Berlin, the Turks had no right to erect fortifications, fired on and sank a Greek steamer, the Macedonia, this morning, while she was attempting to leave the Gulf of Ambracia. The crew of the steamer were saved by boats from the shore, but the captain of the Macedonia was severely wounded.

Upon receipt of this news the Greek government sent orders to the Greek fleet in the Gulf of Ambracia to bombard Preveza. Consequently the bombardment of Preveza commenced at 5 o'clock this morning and continues this day.

The Turkish minister here, Assin Bey, has asked for his passport. They have been handed to him and he has left Athens for Constantinople. The German minister at Athens, Baron von Hatzfeldt, has undertaken to protect Turkish interests in Greece during the absence of the Greek minister at Constantinople, Prince Mavrogordato, who has been recalled.

Throughout the day there were scenes of extraordinary excitement here. The general feeling, however, is one of satisfaction at the relief from the irritating tension of the past few weeks.

The Greeks hold that it was an attempt upon the part of the Turkish forces to occupy a strategic position near Mount Aulopis, not far from Nezeros, in the neutral zone, which led to the encounter. Friday between the Greeks and Turks. This, it is added, was used at Constantinople as a reason for ordering Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander-in-chief, to assume the offensive, and led to the rupture of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The so-called outrage of Preveza this morning, when the Turkish batteries there sank Greek steamer Macedonia, further justified Greece, in the minds of the Athenians, in waging war to the death against Turkey. It is stated in some quarters that Assin Bey, the Turkish minister to Greece, did not wait for his passport to be handed him, but hastily quitted the city. It is known that the whole frontier of Thessaly has been blazing with murderous firing since early this morning, and that the Greeks have captured a fortified position at Menoxia in Macedonia.

According to the general understanding here the Turkish plan of campaign is a concentration of the forces near the important Greek town of Tyrnavos, with a view of forcing the mountain passes leading towards Larissa.

The Greek plan of campaign, so far as it is understood by the Athenians, is founded on the defense of Larissa in the first instance, an attack upon that place having been anticipated and prepared for by occupying and taking every possible advantage of all strategic points. The Greek belief in ultimate success is based on the expectation of a universal rising of the Macedonians and Epirotes as soon as the Greeks succeed in winning a brilliant victory anywhere over the Turks.

NO MORE BREAKS.

Louisiana Levees Holding Against the Force of the Flood.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 18.—Tonight there are no more breaks reported in the Louisiana levee district, although the embankments at Hancock and Ferriday, in the northern part of Osceola parish, are reported to be very weak, and a break may occur at any hour.

The current at Biggs is now a rushing torrent, and the waters are spreading rapidly throughout Madison parish. At Compe, the levee is sweeping badly, and although a superhuman effort is being made to hold it, many experienced river men are of the opinion that the break will occur sooner or later. The town of Vidalia is in a very critical condition, and many of the inhabitants are

hastily packing their most valuable effects and fleeing to Natchez. The waters from the Biggs crevasse are expected to inundate the town by Wednesday.

At Natchez, refugees continue to arrive in large numbers. Thousands of men live the lower levees tonight, watching every weak spot, and hoping for the best. In the Mississippi delta, the situation continues to improve slowly. The day has been beautiful throughout the overflooded section, and the waters are receding. The work of relief is being systematically carried on. The river at Memphis is still falling, a recession of one tenth of a foot in the past twenty-four hours being reported by the weather bureau tonight.

SOMERSWORTH'S TRAGEDY.

Police Unable as Yet to Locate the Suspected Kellay.

SOMERSWORTH, N. H., April 18.—It was anything but a joyous Easter Sunday in this little city today. The pull of the awful tragedy and robbery still hung over the entire community, and, if anything, it deepened as the uncertainty of the capture of the villain who slew Cashier Stickney became more and more apparent.

The police are still hard at work securing evidence with which they think they can connect Joe Kelley with the crime, and they have succeeded in bringing two important clues together in a strong circumstantial manner to show by whom the crime was committed.

The first was the finding of Kelley's black derby hat, which he was known to have worn, and which has a big stain of blood on the crown. This was found in Chamberlain's livery stable at Milton. The second clue is the finding of two halves of a large sheet of wrapping paper, one of which was found in the bank, and the other in Kelley's room opposite the bank.

The authorities have traced Kelley's movements and learn that he drove to Milton on the day of the crime and robbery. They found that he had hitched his team just outside the village and called at the house of farmer Jones, which is located about a quarter of a mile from the village proper. Here he met Miss Jones and asked if her father was around, as he wished to put up his team for a day or two. Miss Jones, who, it appears, was alone in the house, assured him that they were unable to accommodate him, and after a little further conversation Kelley departed. From there Kelley walked to a clothing store owned by John Mason, where he purchased a light spring overcoat, and a slate-colored derby hat. He then went for his team and drove to Chamberlain's livery stable, and asked that he was going to Sanbornville, about ten miles distant, by train, to sell some speckled chickens, and that he would return later in the day. He told the hostler, who was the only man about the stable, that his horse needed food and rest, and gave him special instructions for the horse to be properly fed and watered.

Kelley went to the team and took a paper bag from under the buggy seat, which contained a black derby hat, and placing it on the top of the pump in the stable yard, remarked: "There's an old derby hat you may have, if you have any use for it."

The hostler states that he did not know Kelley, but that Kelley was quite nervous and apparently uncertain as to how long he would remain or when he would be likely to return for his team.

It was also learned that Kelley afterwards took the 4:10 train on the Boston & Maine road at Milton station, but did not purchase a ticket for any point on the road. He boarded the train by the rear platform, evidently with the intention of avoiding coming in contact with the conductor. The train reached Union before the latter discovered Kelley, and when he requested his fare, Kelley remarked, "I came aboard the train at Union and wish to get off at Sanbornville," and accordingly paid his fare for that point.

SUFFERING IN CUBA.

Two Hundred Thousand Persons in a Starving Condition.

[Copyright, 1897, by James Gordon Bennett.] HAVANA, via Tampa, Fla., April 18.—There is no doubt that nearly 200,000 persons in Cuba are suffering from hunger. In Santa Clara city alone the concentration number about 6,500.

When General Weyler arrived there a few days ago the mayor asked him if some of the food intended for the troops could not be distributed among the hungry refugees. Weyler replied: "No, there is not food enough for the soldiers. These people must take the consequences of the rebellion against Spain."

When the refugees first began to come in, all the women had no shelter except that afforded by a few trees on the outskirts of the city. Gradual palm leaf huts were built, and today one finds these mushroom villages everywhere along the coast, the doors filled with gaunt, naked children.

A correspondent went to Cabanas fortress today, and saw General Ruiz Rivera and Colonel Ballester. General Rivera is confined in a large, dry and well ventilated cell. His wounds are healing rapidly, and he is hoping to be pardoned, as a special favor of the crown. Colonel Ballester is similarly situated. They have comfortable beds and good meals sent in daily from a restaurant.

Owen Mellon and Alfred Laborde of the Competitor's crew are doing well in the prison.

SETH L. MILLIKEN DEAD.

Representative in Congress from the Third District of Maine.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Representative Seth L. Milliken of Maine died at 9:45 o'clock tonight, of pneumonia, after an illness that had lasted only since last Tuesday. Mr. Milliken's illness assumed a critical stage Friday, and his family was sent for by telegraph. Mrs. Milliken arrived today from the family home in Belfast, Me., and with other members of the family was with her husband at the death.

Mr. Milliken was unconscious up to a short time before his death, when he gained consciousness and realized that death was near. The family were not allowed to enter the bedroom until he regained consciousness, when he asked to see them. These who were here went in and remained with him to his death. The members of the family present were his wife and daughter, his son, Seth M., his two brothers, Byron and Frank, and Judge Advocate Linley and his wife, who is a niece of Mr. Milliken.

Seth L. Milliken was born at Montville, Waldo county, Me., about sixty years ago. He graduated from Union College in 1875 and immediately began the study of law. When admitted to the bar he settled at Belfast, Me., where he had since resided. For twenty years he was

a member of the Maine legislature and for a time served as clerk of the supreme judicial court. In 1876 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention at Cincinnati, and in the same year was a Presidential elector. He was also a delegate to the Republican national convention at Chicago in 1884. First sent to Washington in 1882 as a member of the Forty-eighth Congress, he had been elected to each succeeding Congress since. His most prominent work in the House has been as chairman of the committee on public buildings. Mr. Milliken is survived by a wife and two children, a daughter, Maude, and a son, Seth M., who is a cadet at West Point.

CARE OF CHICKENS.

How They Should be Fed to Produce the Best Results.

By the time chickens are six or eight weeks old, says a successful poultryman, the principal dangers of chickenhood are passed, and painstaking watchfulness and care may be somewhat relaxed. We must feed carefully and "feed for growth"—that is, we must supply nourishing, strengthening food, which will build up a well nourished body, healthy, strong and vigorous, with stores of strength to lean upon when the strain of egg production has come and the chill of autumn and cold of winter are to be resisted. The breakfast is bread crumbs, continued until they are about ten weeks old, when they are graduated into the morning meal. About 10 o'clock they have a feed of the coarsest oatmeal, moistened, about half past 1 o'clock a light feed of cracked wheat and about 5 o'clock whole wheat or cracked corn—one, one day; the other, the next.

Twice a week we have fresh meat (butchers' trimmings) cooked and chopped, which is mixed with the coarsest oatmeal (about half and half) for the second feed. We have also a bone cutter, and twice or three times a week the chicks have a good time wrestling and tumbling over each other in their eagerness to get the fresh cut bone. Not having a bone cutter, we should mix some meat meal into the moistened bread crumbs for breakfast, and about three times a week we sprinkle in a pinch of the fine condition powder as a condiment to promote digestion and good health.

The rules to feed only what the chicks will eat up clean and quickly, but we break over the rule so far as the last feed is concerned, and the boy goes around a second time, twice or thirty minutes after feeding, and if the food is all eaten up clean the boy or four handfuls more are put down, so that all shall have a chance to "fill up" for the night. If a handful is left uneaten, it quickly disappears in the morning, and as it is always dry grain it does not sour, and there is no danger from leaving a little. Fresh water is supplied three times a day and practically is always by the water, so that the chicks are always getting it. Always by them, and ground oyster shells are given them about twice a week. We study to promote the comfort and well being of our chicks, believing that it pays us to do so. The full basket in December, January and February, when eggs bring top prices, is being planned for in this good care and feeding.

THE POPULATION OF SWITZERLAND.

The population of Switzerland at the last census (1888) was 2,917,000, and the average increase of population from 1830-88 was 5-1 per 1,000 inhabitants. The same conditions, however, appear to exist in that country as in others, namely, that the population of the industrial districts increases, while that of the agricultural districts tends to decrease. According to the secretary of legation at Bern, the death rate averaged 17.0 per 1,000 in the towns in 1894. Influenza was responsible for 2,275 deaths, as compared with 2,609 in 1890, and only 263 in 1891. The average of deaths from alcoholism was 5.5 per cent of the total. In 1888 there were 220,000 foreigners resident in Switzerland, of whom 112,312 were French, 13,000 Austrians, 53,000 Germans, and 41,000 Italians. The English who come into the country, and who do so much to support the hotel industry, would seem therefore to be mostly of the tourist class, as there were only 2,577 residents. The emigration of Swiss has diminished from 13,502 in 1883 to 3,849 in 1894, and of these 3,849 went to the United States of whom 1,273 were agriculturists. These official figures do not include the army of Swiss waiters and hotel servants who go abroad annually for the winter months, to the Riviera or elsewhere, and who return home for the summer tourist season. The average number of suicides per 100,000 inhabitants was 22.5, as compared with 7.5 in England and Wales. Cautious confidence in connection with suicides in Switzerland is that they are about five per cent higher on Tuesdays than on any other day in the week, and for men hanging, and for women drowning, appears to be the method preferred by each sex.—[Journal of the Society of Arts.]

NOTABLE ANNIVERSARIES.

April 18.
1559—Philip Melancthon, co-adjutor of Luther, died; born 1471.
1721—Roger Sherman, "signer" for Connecticut, born at Newtown, Mass.; died 1793 in New Haven.
1775—Beginning of American Revolution; battles at Lexington and Concord.
1813—Benjamin Rush, "signer" for Pennsylvania, died in Philadelphia; born 1745.
1821—Lord Byron died at Missolonghi, Greece; born in London 1788. Byron's death was due to exposure during the siege of Lepanto.
1831—Massachusetts troops attacked in Baltimore; Luther C. Ladd and Addison O. Whitney killed, usually considered the first victims of the civil war.
1881—Benjamin Disraeli, earl of Beaconsfield, prime minister of England, died in London; born 1805.
1894—Judge Arthur J. Borman, the first governor of West Virginia, died at Parkersburg.

Easter came later this year than at any time in the current century except forty years ago, when it came April 23, and in 1880, when the date was the twenty-fifth, the latest in the hundred years past. The earliest was March 22, the only one of that date being eighty years ago.

I want some more tomorrow morning's breakfast, H.O. Enough said.

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I have on hand a few second-hand machines but little used.

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Teeth are extracted without the patient feeling the least pain. Safe in all cases. Fine gold fillings \$2 and up. Artificial teeth only of the best materials obtainable. Every set warranted to fit perfectly and look like natural teeth.

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Sauce Pans (cov.) at 34c, 44c, 52c, 67 and 73c each.

Sauce Pans (uncovered) at 12c, 14c, 17c, 20 and 25c each.

Straight cut. Sauce Pans at 25c, 35c, 52c, 54 and 62c each.

Fry Pans at 25c, 30c, 37c, 42 and 45c each.

Ice Kettles at 50c, 64c, 70c, 75 and 80c each.

Deep Oval Cake Pans at 25c, 32c, 37c, 40 and 45c each.

Bread Mixing Pans at 50c, 62c, 70c, 84 and 1.04 each.

Deep Frying Pans at 11c, 16c, 20c, 23 and 26c each.

Improved Tea Pots at 35c, 42c, 45 and 50c each.

Shallow Steep Pans at 13c, 25c, 27 and 30c each.

Deep Steep Pans at 34c, 37c, 40 and 45c each.

Mountain Cake Pans at 16c, 20 and 22c each.

Jelly Cake Pans at 11 and 10c each.

Muffin Pans at 40 and 47c each.

Corn Cake Pans at 34 and 75c each.

See our line of Toilet Sets and the prices.

Wash Boilers at 55c, 60c, 75 and upward.

Rebecca Teapots for 14c, 15c and 18c each.

PLAYS OF THE WEEK.

"The Gilhoolys Abroad" and the Talma Club.

Only one attraction is booked for the Opera House this week, the Gormans in "The Gilhoolys Abroad," Friday evening. There are however several other entertainments during the week which ought to afford opportunity for pleasant evenings, including the concert by the Jeter family at Masonic hall Tuesday night; the production of Robertson's comedy "Home" by the Talma Club of Providence at St. John's parish house and the concert in the Young Men's Christian Association course at Masonic hall Thursday night.

The Providence Opera House will be occupied three evenings this week by the Rhode Island Wheelmen, who will give a minstrel performance under the direction of Felix R. Wendelshaffer. Hoyt's "A Black Sheep," with Otis Harlan as Hot Stuff, will be the attraction during the latter part of the week. "Hog and Alley," with the Irish comedians, Gilmore and Leonard, will be seen at Keltin's; "Pinafore" will be revived at the Columbia Theatre under the management of Mrs. Harrata-Morgan and D. W. Reeves; Charles B. Cook's repertoire company will be at Lathrop's and the Vanity Fair burlesque company at the Westminster.

The engagement of Julia Marlowe and Robert Tager at the Hollis Street Theatre, Boston, closes this week, and the repertoire is as follows: Monday afternoon and Saturday night, "As You Like It"; Monday and Friday nights, "Twelfth Night"; Tuesday night and Saturday afternoon, "Romeo and Juliet"; Wednesday afternoon, "For Bonnie Prince Charlie"; Wednesday night, "Much Ado About Nothing"; and Thursday night, "The Tempest," presenting "A Bachelor's Romance," "The Sporting Duchess," with Corn Tanager, J. H. Stoddard, Rose Coghlan, Harry Lacy and Edith Proctor Otis in the cast will be seen at the Boston; "A Stranger in New York" enters upon the sixth week at the Park; Joseph Murphy will be seen in "Shaun Rhu" at the Bowdoin; "Secret Service" is still at the Museum, and Hirschfeld's new opera "Au Clair de la Lune" will be sung at the Castle Square.

Two new plays and a novelty for New York are to be produced in that city this evening. At the Theatre a farce by the author of "My Friend from India" and entitled "The Man from Mexico" will be presented by a company including Willie Collier, A. Kennedy, Louise Allen and Rita Allen. At the Lyceum a new play, entitled "The Mysterious Mr. Bugle," by Mrs. Madeline Lucette Ryley, author of "Christopher Jr.," will be presented by a company headed by Mr. Joseph Holland and Miss Annie Russell. The novelty for New York is William L. Lusk's "The Belgraff," which was given here a few weeks ago and has been on a short circuit awaiting its time at the Garden Theatre.

It is said that Mr. and Mrs. Kendal are preparing for another American tour. The production of the comic opera "1909" in New York has been postponed until next fall in order to allow Minnie Maddern Fiske in "Tess" to complete the season. "1909," however, will be performed in Philadelphia this week.

Miss Maude Abbott, daughter of James Abbott, formerly of Providence, but now of Washington, has joined the "Texas Steer" company on three hours' notice. Mrs. Abbott took the place of one of the actresses who was taken sick.

In the Shakespearean dramatic festival now being arranged in Philadelphia, "Hamlet" will be acted with Creston Clarke in the chief role, and Marie Walworth will appear as Rosalind in "As You Like It," with Robert Mantell as Orlando and Lawrence Hanley as Jacques.

Ada Rohan and Mr. Daly's company closed their New York season this week. They will go to Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago, and will make a short tour in England. Miss Rehn will appear in "As You Like It" at Stratford-on-Avon in August.

Mervin Morton denies the statement of a Chicago critic that "A Bachelor's Romance," written for Sol Smith Russell, was taken without credit from the novel, "A Little Rebel." She had not heard of this book when the play was written.

She says she is always careful to give credit where it is due. She now is preparing a play suggested by "The Truth Teller" of John Strange Winter. It will not be a dramatization, and will be dissimilar except in name.

It is understood that Maurice Grau will control the Metropolitan Opera House and will lease it to various opera companies during the next year. William C. Whitney, one of the directors, stated that the Metropolitan will be open only for the highest class of operas obtainable. Mr. Grau will direct metropolitan affairs from Europe. De Reszke, Mme. Calve and Mme. Farnes are said to be willing to return in the fall of 1898, and the New York papers report that Grau, if he cannot secure Melba, may be able to make a contract with Lilli Lehmann to complete his company.

James S. Magitt, Sr., who died last week in Baltimore while undergoing an operation, was nearly ninety years old and had been retired for some years past. He was a famous pantomimist and comedian in his day, and the original Lone Fisherman, creating the part when "Evangeline" was produced for the first time, June, 1874, at the Boston Museum. Magitt, when Fox revived the popularity of pantomime, entered that field and rivalled Fox himself. He was a hit as Wagnape, the Indian in Boucicault's "The Two Orphans," and "Twelve Temptations," and two years ago was rehearsing for "Robinson Crusoe" of the Auditorium, when his physician ordered his retirement. He had lived since then on his son's farm, at Elkton, Md.

Sol Smith Russell will play a long engagement in New York next season with "A Bachelor's Romance."

Sarah Bernhardt is to make a spectacular production of "Hamlet," with a new arrangement of the text.

Grace Kimball has taken Isabel Irving's place in the "Prisoner of Zenda" to play again the role she created when the piece was first produced at the Lyceum, New York, in September, 1895.

"Jack and the Beanstalk" broke all records for business. The gross receipts for twelve weeks—nine in Boston, two in Philadelphia and one in Providence—reached within a few dollars of \$125,000.

The next Shakespearean play in which it is said, Julia Marlowe will appear is "A Winter's Tale." Her friends think she will duplicate Mary Anderson's success in that play.

Louis Netherland, brother of Olga Netherland, has purchased the English rights in "The Jew of Malta." He seems to be speculating in American plays. This makes the third he has secured.

Miss Partington, who won fame in the role of Topsy when "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was first dramatized, thirty-five years ago, and who played the same part for years

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Edwin T. Banning
ARCHITECT,
27 Weybosset Street, Providence, R. I.

after, announces her intention to leave the stage.
Madame Modjeska has left Los Angeles for her estates in Orange County, Cal.
A new oratorio, dealing with the mysterious subject of the Death of Moses, will be produced at the Queen's Hall in London, on June 8.

Miss Sophie Traubmann of the Metropolitan Opera Company has declined an offer to sing at Vienna during the coming season, and will spend the year in America. She has been engaged for the musical festival in Philadelphia.

Wilson Barrett re-opened the Lyric Theatre, London, Saturday evening with a revival of "The Merry Widow," which will be continued, if possible, until the season ends in June. It is hardly likely, however, to keep the boards as long as that, and during the jubilee he will probably play a series of revivals of other plays, and possibly play "Othello" in which he has never appeared in London.

The run of "Courtiers in Court" at the Bijou Theatre, New York, with May Irwin in the central figure, closes on May 1, when John McCall's most successful farce comedy will have reached its 14th consecutive metropolitan performance. The business done at the Bijou Theatre has broken all previous records at that house, eclipsing even the receipts taken by "The Widow Jones." Marie Dressler will be seen next season in the leading part of "Courtiers in Court."

When Mr. Charles Frohman visits Europe this summer he will not only have his eyes wide open for anything that he thinks will please American theatregoers, but he will also be on the lookout for any opportunities that may offer for presenting or placing American material in England or for introducing American stars to the British public. "I intend," says Mr. Frohman, "to secure a theatre of my own in London, and this will enable me to extend the engagements of the American players I am going to take over. Among these I may mention John Drew, B. H. Sothern, Maud Adams, Nat Goodwin, Henry Miller, the Bostonians and De Wolf Hopper, all of whom I feel confident will succeed in London if properly presented. When I have a theatre in London these stars can visit England every season. Until the recent war it was most difficult to secure a theatre in London for American plays. All is changed now."

—Mr. Daniel J. Congdon is confined to his home by illness.
—Mrs. John G. Heckscher of New York is at Mrs. Carry's on Bath road.
—Mr. Peter Lee and his daughter, Mrs. H. E. Read, have returned from St. Johnsbury, Vt.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Duer and Miss Katherine Duer will sail for Europe Saturday.
—Rev. Father Sullivan of Pawtucket, a native of this city, is visiting his Newport relatives.

—Mr. and Mrs. John Gibson have been confined to their house on Bliss road by illness since February.
—Professor Alexander Agassiz and Mr. Max Agassiz have returned to Boston from a two months' sojourn and travel in Mexico.

—Messrs. Alexander Deekham, Clarence S. Cozens and William Treys of Boston spent Sunday in Newport, guests of their families.
—Mrs. R. Constant of Providence, Henri Martin of New York, Theo. P. Harding of Arlington, Mass., and Mr. R. Adams of Lewiston are at Kintzler's.

—The seventh annual session of the Grand Council of Rhode Island, Royal Arcanum, will be held in Providence Wednesday, and the annual session of the State Council, Order of United American Mechanics, will be held in the same city one week from tomorrow, Tuesday, April 27.

—Arrivals at the Muenchinger-King cottage include Mrs. J. P. Hopkinson and Mrs. Charles Marsh, Mrs. E. M. Binney and Mrs. J. B. Taylor of Boston; and Mr. E. P. Deacon, Mr. Whitney Warren, Miss Charlotte Warren, Mr. John H. Davis and Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives.

—A despatch from Bath, Maine, says that the first preliminary trial of gunboat Newport was made Saturday over the deep-sea one-mile course off Southport. The Newport was run over the mile course four times, and at each trial exceeded the speed of twelve knots required by the contract.

—Mr. and Mrs. Louis P. Roberts have returned from their extended trip across the continent. Mr. Roberts, who is predicting a good season, will at once put The New Cliffs Hotel in order for the summer.

THE UNFAIRNESS OF IT.
No doubt the leather manufacturers are quite correct in their statement that the entire body of the people, men, women and children—as all wear boots or shoes, and are consumers of all sorts of leather manufactures—would have to pay a higher price for every leather product; but if it is a right and proper thing to put the highest duties on wool, and thereby increase the cost of all woolen or partly woolen goods—all clothing, blankets, carpets and other necessities of living—why is it not right and proper to put a duty on hides, even if the whole 10,000,000 people should be thereby made to pay more for their boots and shoes, harness and other leather goods? Why should not the people be made to pay and to suffer for the benefit of the grower of hides as well as for the advantage of the grower of wool? If seventy million people are to be shorn for the profit of the wool-growers, why should they not be also skinned for the gain of the cattle-raisers?

If wool is to be taxed to the injury of the whole seventy million of our people, hides should be similarly taxed; but neither should be taxed as the ways and means committee has declared wool shall be taxed and as the Western Senators demand hides shall be taxed. The needed revenue, and be had from duties on tea, coffee or sugar, or it can be secured from higher taxes on whiskey, beer, wines and tobacco. The getting of revenue from those things would not injure or destroy our export trade; it would not throw workmen out of employment, and it would not add twenty-five per cent to the cost of such necessities as clothing, shoes, bedding, furnishings and carpets. It would not bear hardly upon the great body of poor consumers. It would deprive none of work and wages.—(Philadelphia Ledger (Republican).)

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THE MESSAGE.

When the maple-twigs are blushing, and the birch-buds shyly swell,
And the hyacinths in chorus like a siren
And the first ecstatic robin, truant from his winter kins,
In the gray and dripping orchard lures his lusty violin,
Something steals upon my spirit—something sweet I cannot name—
Like a heart-beat faintly pulsing from the birth-world whence I came.

Ab! so delicate and fragrant the assurance
In the air
That my soul still holds some converse
With the souls of others;—
That the winter of my aging shall not blind me low and lorn,
But restore me to the freshness of my love's creation morn!

Yea, though dark and strait the portal of my passing, I shall see
All that sudden blue of heaven arching grandly over me!

Such a mystical, sweet promise, when the wind blows from the south,
And a bird is in the orchard with God's greeting in his mouth!
I have I feared, have I doubted, in the days that are gone by?
Have I said: "There is no rising unto mortals when they die?"

It is past, that blind self-wounding! I have heard the robin sing,
I have caught the Easter message in the first breath of the spring.

—Harper's Bazar.

FANCIES.
He—I am a fellow who always hopes for the best.
She—Have you spoken to papa yet?
[Truth.]

As it is useless to cry over spilt milk and ridiculous to cry over milk that isn't spilt, it is difficult to see what tears were intended for, anyhow.—[Puck.]

"Well, Silas, is your son getting ahead at college?"
"Well, father. Fact is he's getting such a big head I can't do nothin' with him!"—[Harper's Bazar.]

"Stick by me, Bourrienne," said Napoleon, "and you will be a great man."
"And suppose I do not stick by you, what shall I be?" asked the Secretary.
"A great fool!" rejoined the Emperor.—[Puck.]

"They say that it takes at least three generations to make a gentleman."
"Like one of these?"
"Yes, I suppose so."
"Humph! It doesn't seem worth the trouble!"—[Truth.]

"So you are the music-teacher that answered my advertisement?"
"Yes, sir."
"Well, sit down there and play a couple of duets, so I can see what you can do."
—[Harper's Bazar.]

Hilman—Do you consider Dagley a cultivated man?
Noddy—Decidedly. I don't know of a public man who has had such rakings, and it stands to reason that his feelings must have been harrowed many and many a time.—[Boston Transcript.]

Mrs. Yeast—I wish I could think of something to keep my husband at home at night.
Mrs. Punchoon—Get him a bicycle.
Mrs. Yeast—That would take him out more than ever.

Mrs. Punchoon—Oh, no, it wouldn't! My husband got one the day before yesterday and the doctor says he won't be out for a month.—[Household Words.]

"Mary had a dreadful experience on her trip to Palmerville."
"How was that?"
"Why, she got something in her eye and it hurt her so that she asked a nice-looking young man to look for it and he was so dreadfully near-sighted that he got so close that his big mustache tickled her nose so that in trying not to sneeze right in his face she burst four buttons off her new spring dress!"—[Cleveland Plain Dealer.]

PERSONALS.
...Mrs. Emma Shaw Coleclough, the explorer, lecturer and newspaper writer, has started on a long journey toward the Antarctic Circle.
...Archbishop John J. Williams, of Boston, will sail for Rome in a few days to pay the customary visit to the Pope. He will return in about three months.

...Mrs. Jane Powles, wife of Captain T. V. Powles of British ship James Kerr, is fully equal, her husband declares, to the task of sailing the great ship on which they live. So well equipped is she for the management of a ship, her husband has argued her to take out a "master's certificate." She has carried second mate's papers for seven years.

...Ex-Senator Henry L. Dawes of Massachusetts will deliver his fourth annual course of historical lectures before Dartmouth College beginning May 4.

...Charles Burkhalter, the astronomer of the Chabot Observatory of California, will travel half way around the world so that for two minutes, in far-off India, he may endeavor to photograph the sun during the solar eclipse of next January.

...The oldest official in the employ of the government is William Plume Moran. He was born in Norfolk on January 29, 1811, and is 85 years old. When not yet 16 years old, on January 1, 1827, he was appointed clerk to the captain of the port of Norfolk, and from that date to this has served under the Navy Department, a period of more than seventy years. He has occupied a desk in the bureau of navigation since October 23, 1841.

...Miss Anna Maria Benton, of Windsor, Conn., was one hundred years of age last week. Her father, Elihu Stanley Benton, was a sailor in the Revolution War, and in view of this fact she was voted an honorary member of the Martha Washington Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution at a meeting held October 20, 1895. She is said to be the oldest living "own daughter" in Connecticut, and a gold spoon, to which all own daughters are entitled, was presented to her on January 1, 1895.

...General Alejandro Ybarra arrived in New York last week on the steamer from Venezuela. He is well known through his many writings about the boundary question between Venezuela and British Guiana. He is a delegate to the International Postal Union. He has been twice Minister of War in Venezuela, Commander in Chief of the army, President of a State and has been a prominent figure in most of the military and political affairs in his country in the last twenty-five years. General Ybarra married an American lady, the second daughter of Judge Thomas Russell, of Boston, who was minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Venezuela in the last administration of General Grant.

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Leading hotel in the city. Open all the year. Completely renovated and furnished. First-class in every respect, with all modern improvements. Rates \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50 per day, according to location. Rates to parties by the week or month. For further information regarding rooms, etc., address
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Open all the year round.
Winter rates from Sept. 15 to June 15.
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Attending on shortest notice.
Steam bath.
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RADISHES, WATER CRESS, TOMATOES,
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Island Chickens and Fowl.
All kinds Vegetables fresh from New York Market.

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MY MEAT MARKET, ON TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 6, AND UNTIL MY NEW BUILDING IS READY, WILL BE LOCATED AT 147 THAMES STREET.

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Is what any of my customers will tell you. I can offer 60 better recommendation.

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With Eucalypti instantly relieved by CUTICURA.

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WE ARE LOW PRICED.

People attracted to other stores are simply amazed when they visit us and learn our money-saving prices.

Scotch and English chevots—all the new tans, browns and olives—Suits, \$8.47, \$9.00 and \$15.

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English covert cloths, guaranteed to wear 5 years, \$8.47, \$10 and \$12. Largest and best assortment of men's pants, that cannot be duplicated for the price in Newport.

GLOBE CLOTHING CO., 201 & 203 Thames St.
CHEAPEST CLOTHIERS IN R. I. J. C. MAHONEY, MANAGER.

Ben-Hur Cycles

have arrived. Model 25, ladies' and gentlemen's, the wonder of the cycle shows at Chicago, New York and Boston, and wherever shown. The finest cycle the world ever saw. Call and see it at my new salesroom,

241 THAMES STREET,
The largest cycle store in the city. Repair shop at old stand, 90 Thames street. The largest and best repair shop in the city. All work promptly attended to. Prices the lowest.

CEC. W. SMITH,
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An Honest Wheel at an Honest Price.
A wheel that is never seen in department or dry goods stores. Built on sound mechanical principles by mechanics of long experience. No better wheel made.

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Over 100,000 Miles of Practical Testing.

Not a single 1897 Columbia bicycle was offered for sale until 30 were practically tested. These machines were picked at random. Each are ridden from 1,500 to 10,000 miles—100 miles a day, mind you—over the roughest roads in Connecticut. Not a single break in any part of the thirty; not a single frame fork or bearing altered in its adjustment. We know that

COLUMBIA BICYCLES
Will give greater satisfaction in 1897 than ever before.

Standard of the World. \$100 To all alike. Catalogue free from any Columbia dealer.
G. C. & A. H. POPPLE, 134 Bellevue Avenue.

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New Pianos.

Everybody is delighted with the new style KRUMPHOLTZ & BACH piano. Call and see them.

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ESTABLISHED 1840,
PIANOS
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The wonderful popularity enjoyed by the FISCHER PIANO

For the past FIFTY-SEVEN YEARS without a parallel in the history of piano world. During this period

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Pianos have been manufactured by the firm.

Grand and Upright Pianos
In rare woods and chaste designs.
Write for

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News, \$6.00 a year. Journal, \$2.00.
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The Newport Journal contains the best matter in the Daily News each week, and will be sent anywhere in the United States, postage paid, for \$2 a year in advance. Requests for change of address should give old address as well as the new.

ADVERTISING RATES.
Advertisements, without special position, at a square for the first insertion and 25 cents for each continuance. Ten lines, or less, nonpareil type (or five-sixths of an inch) make a square. Advertisements of five lines or less are taken at about one-half these rates. A discount is allowed on all advertisements ordered in the Daily for more than one week, or when both papers are used.

Yearly or Term Advertisers are limited to their immediate business, are guaranteed but five insertions in a week, and are allowed twenty-five changes a year. Electrotype will be used without extra charge if solid metal; "wood backs" cannot be used with safety to the press. Advertisers using both the Daily and Weekly papers receive a discount on the combined rates and gain the advantage of distinct changes of readers, no person reading both the Daily and Weekly. The Journal goes among people who read no other local paper.

PRINTING.
The News has six steam presses and has a large and well-appointed job printing office.

Newport Daily News

MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1897.

Subscribers who fail to receive their papers regularly and in good condition should immediately make complaint to the office of publication. Carriers are forbidden to roll or twist papers and throw them upon premises, but are instructed to deposit them in fair condition, according to the wishes of subscribers. Carriers are also forbidden to have other boys with them on the routes, without permission from the office, and are not allowed to sell papers.

BURSTING OF THE EASTERN WAR CLOUD.

The long looked for explosion has come at last. In spite of all the efforts of the powers, Turkey and Greece have come to blows, and as the war between these two weaker nations goes on there is no telling how many others of the great powers may be brought into the conflict. It is almost certain that, if terms of peace cannot be speedily arranged, the war will become general, unless some of the nations abate their pretensions and greatly moderate their demands.

It is certainly a critical turn of affairs for all Europe, if not for other civilized peoples as well. Should Russia, England, Germany or any other of the so-called great powers seek to indulge in their well known land-grabbing schemes, there will be instant trouble. And judging from the past, it is not easy to believe that Russia, especially, will hesitate long in putting in to effect her plans for the possession of Constantinople, with all that implies. The concert of nations in this case is already broken and the time is evidently at hand when new lines must be drawn or each go in for what it can get.

Under the circumstances the outlook is not encouraging, though there is no probability that America will be drawn into the strife, however much our jingoists may desire it.

CALLING A HALT.

It is pretty evident that the Dingley tariff bill will not emerge from the Senate without numerous and important changes. The Senators have heard, and are still hearing, from the country, and are fast coming to the conclusion that it will not do to force such a measure upon an unwilling and protesting people. Even the venerable protectionist leader, Senator Morrill of Vermont, shakes his head and virtually admits that this is carrying things too far.

Some of the Democratic leaders of the Populist stamp are saying they will put no obstacles in the way of the passage of the bill, because they feel certain that it will result in the overthrow of the Republican party and the triumph of their own at the next election, and in that judgment of the situation they reason well.

It would be a misfortune to the country to have the silver wing of that party obtain control, as would naturally be the case. With such extreme hostile legislation on the books, there could be no possible combination with the gold Democrats, such as resulted in the election of President McKinley, and without their assistance and support the present administration will be hurled from power at the very first opportunity.

A protest is going up against the custom, which is said to be altogether too common, of sending young physicians fresh from the medical schools into the hospitals, where it is said they are often put in charge of important cases for which they have as yet no especial fitness. Several physicians, representing the County Medical Society and the New York Medical Association, went to see Mayor Strong recently and urged him to use his influence with the commissioners of charities to put a stop to the practice of appointing young graduates of the medical colleges to places as physicians and surgeons in the public hospitals of the city. They may well be there as students and learners, however.

The Mayor of Boston advises a loan of \$124,000 for so improving Fenelon Hall that it shall be reasonably fireproof. It is suggested meets warm approval. It is shown that at present the Cradle of Liberty is very combustible, and flames would make quick work of the historic structure. The building is now heated by stoves, and an entire change in the heating and lighting arrangements is imperative. The interior of the building ought to be re-modeled, and iron floors and an iron roof are

suggested. The Ancient and Honorable Artillery's kitchen, located in the upper part of the building, has been removed, and there is talk of disposing of the dealers on the lower floor and using the space for an historical museum. All New England as well as Boston is interested in a movement of this nature, for we all share in the glory that rightly attaches to this particular cradle of liberty.

A good amendment to the tariff bill has been offered by the Republican Senator Nelson of Minnesota. It is in effect that whenever the President of the United States shall become satisfied that a trust exists in any article subject to import duties he shall have the power to suspend such duties by proclamation. "This is a most excellent idea, but it has as much chance of passage as would a feather duster to escape from Hades without being scorched," says one of our exchanges.

The Populist regents of Kansas, who have charge of the educational institutions of the state, have removed all the members of the faculty of the agricultural college, fourteen in number, for the reason that they are "not in harmony with the fundamental principles of the administration." That is to say, the professors do not teach theories and uphold the vagaries of the party in power. Poor Kansas!

Speaker Reed used to boast of being at the head of "a business congress," but just now he is determined that it shall be emphatically a do-nothing congress. To effect this he forces an adjournment from day to day. Two sessions a week are all that is permitted—and all for the interest of the party.

It was a beautiful Easter. The sun shone brightly, the air was crisp and inspiring, and the people in a frame of mind to enjoy the occasion. In this city the churches were well attended and the lessons of the day enforced by strong and eloquent words of encouragement and hope.

Commissioner Martin of the Boston police admits that some things which he has done since he has been in office were indiscreet, and that is just about the size of his offense as seen at this distance. He is largely the victim of circumstances over which he had no control but he measured his responsibilities aright.

The airship table takes on new features every day, or rather every night. No one has yet pretended to say where it spends its days, or to decide whether it condescends to even touch our mother earth. If it comes from the moon or Mars, it should have been able to select a landing place before this.

Not many persons knew there was such a city as Somersworth in New England, but it will henceforth be remembered as the scene of one of the most startling crimes of the age. The town was formerly known as Great Falls, N. H. Possibly it might be well to change the name again.

In considering the questions involved between Greece and Turkey the powers do not yet appear to have found out just where "they are at." As soon as this is determined the halting columns will doubtless proceed to action.

The celebrated airship is seldom seen except through a glass, and it does not seem to be a matter of much difference what the contents may have been before the glass was emptied, rum, gin or whiskey.

They are celebrating Patriots' day in Boston with great delight. It is well to be patriotic one day in the year at least. Down in Rhode Island all days are Patriots' days, because we are all patriots.

The death of Congressman Milliken removes a veteran legislator from Maine, a state which sends some of the ablest men to Washington who are found in our national councils.

The cold wave has started this way, and promises to be here on time.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT'S GIFT TO ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOME.

To the building on Forty-second street, just east of Third Avenue, New York, given by Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt to St. Bartholomew's Church in 1891, Cornelius Vanderbilt is now adding an extension about as large as the original. Work on the extension has been going on for two months, but the donor of the new edifice has kept his name secret up to the present. The new building, which has a frontage of 75 feet on Forty-second street and a depth of 160 feet, will open into the old building, and will be so constructed that the two will present an unbroken and homogeneous front. Its cost, including the furnishing, will be about \$250,000.

The building which Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt put up for the church has been used as a parish house, and is the domicile of the various clubs and organizations connected with St. Bartholomew's. So greatly has the work in these directions expanded that the quarters were found last year to be hardly adequate, hence the new building.

When the new house is finished the floors of the new and old will be run together and the entire house re-arranged. The basement, which will have a mosaic floor and tiled walls, will contain the employment and loan bureau. The first and second floors will be given over to the Rescue Mission Church and the offices. On the third floor of the new building will be the assembly hall, used also for a girl's gymnasium, and on Sunday for a Sunday school room. This, with its gallery, will occupy a part of the fourth and fifth floors. The other part of the fourth floor will be given over to the kindergarten, and the rest of the fifth will house the girls' club. The sixth floor extension will contain the men's club, with the gymnasium and running track, which will occupy also a considerable part of the seventh floor. On the top floor will be the boys' club, the drill room, working rooms, and some offices.

With this addition the parish house will rank with the best buildings of its kind in the country.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.
Light Brahma White Leghorn Cross.
White Wyandottes.
11 per setting, 14 per 100.
Black Langshans 25 per setting.
J. R. KLINE, Indian Avenue, near Third Beach.

HONOR TO THE CABOTS.

Their Voyages and Discoveries to be Celebrated.

Why do the people of the United States speak English? It is because John and Sebastian Cabot discovered North America four hundred years ago June 14 next. Columbus did not discover North America. Central and South America were the only parts of the continent upon which he set foot; on that account they were claimed by Spain, and Spanish is their language. But Cabot discovered North America, and on that account this part of the new world was claimed by the English, who later sent colonies to settle it.

The importance of Cabot's voyages is now beginning to be recognized, and this year the quadri-centennial is to be celebrated at Bristol, England. Bristol's interest in the matter comes from the fact that it was from Bristol that the Cabots sailed. Their voyages were made in Bristol ships, outfitted by Bristol money and manned by Bristol sailors. The citizens of Bristol have organized a strong committee with the intention of adequately commemorating the part taken by their ancestors in the discovery of America. Exactly what form the memorial shall take has not been determined, but it is proposed that a monument shall be erected on some conspicuous spot within the walls of their city.

Americans resident in England are co-operating in the work. A committee has been appointed, of which Ambassador Bayard is president, and it will raise money to be used for some purpose in keeping with the Bristol design. It is also suggested that the United States celebrate the Cabot voyages. That was the design of Colonel Jesse E. Peyton, the father of centenarians, who first suggested the centennial of 1776, the Yorktown centennial, the constitutional centennial, the World's Columbian Exposition, and the centennial of Washington's inauguration. It was his intention to work in behalf of the Cabot centennial, and were he alive today he would be doing what he could to bring it about.

Is Cabot Greater than Columbus?

Admirers of Cabot believe that Cabot is entitled to vastly more credit at the hands of Americans than is Columbus. Some of them go so far as to say that the World's Columbian Exposition should have been called the World's Columbian-Cabotian Exposition and should have been held in 1897 instead of 1893. The expeditions of Cabot, however, in 1497 and 1498, in spite of their important consequences, were undertaken without ostentation and display. Little was thought of them at the time, and the absence of the means in their country as well as the meager records which have been left of their achievement have caused the Cabots to be forgotten by all except historians. Even now the date of landing is uncertain, and it has been claimed that the first Cabot voyage took place in 1494.

Very little is known of the discoverer of North America, John Cabot, the father of Sebastian and the leader in the expedition. Not even his native country can be ascertained. His name is variously given as John Cabot in English, Giovanni Caboto in Italian, and Zuan Caboto or Zonn Caboto in the Venetian dialect.

His name is first mentioned in the archives of Venice, when he was given the rights of an adopted citizen March 28, 1476, after the legal residence of fifteen years. This does not contain any mention of his birthplace. It is next known that in 1495 he, with his wife and three sons, living in Bristol, but it is believed that he had been there for several years previously. Geographers and mariners had about that time become convinced that the earth was a sphere, the opinion having been confirmed by the voyages of Columbus, and it was believed that the shortest way to reach the Indies would be to start west and circumnavigate the globe, especially since Columbus believed that the islands he had discovered were outlying bits of the Indies.

Imbued with these ideas, John Cabot applied for and received a patent which authorized him and his three sons, either of them or their heirs, to search for islands, provinces or regions in the eastern, western or northern seas; and, as vassals of the King of England, to occupy the territories found, with an exclusive right to their payment on paying the king a fifth part of all the profits.

Discovered North America.

Under this charter John Cabot sailed west some time in May, 1497, from Bristol, with his son Sebastian. When he had sailed a distance which he judged to be seven hundred leagues he came to what he believed was a part of the dominions of the "Grand Khan." In reality it was the coast of Labrador. He planted the banner of England and Venice on the land and then sailed three hundred leagues along the coast and landed at various times, but did not see any person, although he believed that the country was inhabited. Cabot and his son returned to Bristol in August. Bristol was then, next to Venice, the most important commercial center in Europe, and for years afterward it enjoyed a practical monopoly of the commerce with the West Indies and the southern states. The discovery of the Cabots attracted much attention, and February 3, 1498, Henry VII. granted John Cabot special authority to impress six English ships at no greater charges than it was the custom to pay for ships taken for the king's service, and to take them to the countries discovered by Cabot.

The date of the discovery is generally fixed at June 24, 1497, because of its being the date on the map of Sebastian Cabot which is cited in Hakluyt. But another copy of Sebastian Cabot's map exists at Oxford, upon which the date is 1498, and another in Germany has the same date. Antiquarians dispute as to which is an error.

John Cabot did not make a second voyage to the new world, but the work which he had begun was continued by his son, Sebastian, who was the discoverer of the North American coast line as far south as Chesapeake Bay. There is nothing in existence to show the time and place of Sebastian's birth, and whether he was born in Bristol or Venice is in dispute. Sebastian accompanied his father on his first voyage, and in May, 1498, taking advantage of the charter which had been granted by Henry VII., he sailed from Bristol with two ships and a large number of volunteers, to discover a northwestern passage to China and Japan. His voyage was more northerly than that of the other navigators, and he encountered many icebergs; so he turned toward the south until finally he reached Newfoundland. From that point he cruised along the coast and made frequent landings, and saw Indians who wore

the skins of beasts. His voyage was as far south as the latitude of Gibraltar, and finally in despair he abandoned the attempt to find the western passage to India. Upon his return he was thought of his discoveries, though he had found an immense continent with a temperate climate. But he had not found the passage to Asia. His voyages were, therefore, dimmed by those of Vasco da Gama, who had sailed around the Cape of Good Hope and had reached India. Cabot was, however, as an instance of the little value which was attached to the discoveries of Cabot, it may be mentioned that the family allowed the patent to be lost, which patent had given the family an exclusive right to trade with the new world.

But the whole object in life of Sebastian Cabot was to discover a new passage to Asia, and at the death of Henry VII., much could be found in England, he was sent to Spain and Ferdinand appointed him one of the council for New Spain. In 1525 he set sail and attempted to find a southwestern passage. In this voyage he reached Paraguay, which he discovered, but he abandoned the attempt to pass around the continent by the south and returned to Spain.

Wanted by Two Nations.

Meanwhile the navigator was ordered by Edward VI. to return to England, and in answer to the summons he returned in 1535. He was regarded as a great navigator, and the king gave him a pension equivalent to \$300 "in consideration of good and acceptable service done and to be done by him." The Spanish wanted him back, and January 10, 1550, Emperor Charles V. applied for his return, but without result. For this influence inspired much confidence in England, which he looked up to by all of the mariners, and on that account he was given a special reward of £200.

Edward VI. also granted Sebastian a copy of the patent which had been lost by the family, and in 1553 Sebastian organized a company of merchants to go northeast to Norway and then sail southerly to China. The expedition was, of course, a failure, and the ships were frozen in the ice all the way north, and perishing with the cold. Another ship which was sent on the same errand discovered Archangel and opened commerce between England and Russia. Some years later Sebastian died, but the date of his death is not known, nor is the burial place.

The most important result of the voyages of the Cabots was that upon them was based the claim of England to North America. Although the date of landing is uncertain, as well as the place of landing, the great fact remained that in an official map published in Spain in 1500 the north Atlantic coast from Cape Hatteras north was starred with five English standards at different points and the words "Discovered by the English" were printed upon it. This admission by Spain, which the Spanish afterward greatly regretted, had the effect of conceding the northern continent to England. As a result of the Cabot voyages no serious attempt was made to dispute Great Britain's claim to the northern continent, and since made no settlements north of Florida. Historians are unanimous in admitting that the voyages had the great consequence of pre-empting the northern continent to the English-speaking people.

A meeting of Americans was held at London February 7, in the office of B. F. Stevens, at which it was decided that the Americans resident in England should co-operate in the celebration. As a result a committee was appointed, consisting of Pauliney Digelow, Colonel W. H. Chesbrough, Dr. Moncreuf D. Conway, R. Newton Crane, F. C. Van Duzer, J. Walter Earle, Thomas L. Field, Bret Harle, Colonel A. G. Hawes, Frank Williams Jones, J. Morgan Richards, Isaac Seligman, Colonel J. L. Taylor and Henry S. Wellcome. Ambassador Bayard was chosen president, Patrick A. Collins, consul-general to London, was made vice president; B. F. Stevens, chairman; Howard Potter, treasurer, and Lorin A. LeMay, consul at Bristol, secretary. (Chicago Times-Herald.)

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—Situation by young English girl to do general housework, or as chambermaid. Box 11, Daily News Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Well recommended housemaid and parlour maid. Apply at 4 Red Cross avenue.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Mrs. Scamman, 8 Whitcomb street.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Apply at 47 Washington street, corner Elm.

WANTED—In small private family, competent, neat young woman for cook and plain laundry work; best of references required. Apply at "Mr. Willard's," Mile Corner.

WANTED—Boys and girls in every town to sell useful articles needed in every store and office. Address: James Fraser Co., 355 Westminster street, Providence, R. I.

WANTED—Well-recommended girl as first-class waitress and chambermaid. Apply at Travlers cottage, Rhode Island avenue.

WANTED—Hustling young man of good address who wants to make money to handle our new dollar adding machine in all the small counties of R. I. Our men everywhere are making money with it. J. W. Buchmaster, Manufacturer's Agent, Smith Building, Pawtucket, R. I.

NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS are forbidden trusting any one whatever on my account as I will pay no bills of their contracting after this date.

ROBERT L. DRING.

April 14, 1897.

Court of Probate, town of New Shoreham, R. I., April 15th, 1897. Estate of Ezra C. Smith.

An instrument in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of

EZRA C. SMITH

late of said New Shoreham deceased, is presented for probate, and the same is received and referred to the 3d day of May 1897 at three o'clock P. M. at the Town Hall in said New Shoreham for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week in the Newport Daily News.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN, Probate Clerk.

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 10th day of April A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M.

On the petition, in writing, of Robert J. Gammon and William Gammon presented this day, praying that an instrument in writing presented therewith, purporting to be the last will and testament of

ELIZABETH A. GAMMELL

late of Newport, deceased, may be proved, approved, allowed, and recorded, and that letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased may be granted to them, the Executors named therein:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Tuesday, the 4th day of May 1897, at 9 o'clock A. M. at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the Newport Daily News once a week at least, for seven days.

W. H. HANNEY, Probate Clerk.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 19, 8 A. M. For New England—increasing cloudiness, with rain tonight; clearing Tuesday; decidedly colder Tuesday; increasing westerly winds, shifting to northwesterly, possibly dangerous to shipping.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

A storm of considerable energy moved across the great lakes Sunday and is central this morning near Rockville, province of Ontario. It is accompanied by severe westerly gales and rain and snow in the lake regions. The precipitation up to the present time is light in amount, the chief feature of the storm being the gales which attend it. Chicago and Cleveland report twenty-five miles of wind; Buffalo, forty; other stations, from thirty-five to forty-five miles. Northwest storm signals are ordered up along the Atlantic coast, in anticipation of high winds, which may be dangerous to shipping. The weather is fair clear in all remaining sections, but the storm will enter this locality tonight. A great temperature fall is noted in the rear of the storm. The mercury registers below zero north of Lake Superior. Freezing weather extends from the central lake region westward over a large part of the country. This state of things will bring a most decided temperature fall to our section tomorrow, previous to which the mercury will run rather high for the season.

LOCAL CONDITIONS.

April 19.	7h	12h	14h
Temperature.	45	51	53
Barometer.	30.00	29.93	
Wind.	SW	SW	
Weather.	Clear	Clear	

MINIATURE CALENDAR.

MONDAY, APRIL 19.
Sun rises..... 4 h 56 m
Sun sets..... 7 h 31 m
Moon rises..... 11 h 31 m
Moon sets..... 11 h 31 m
Length of day..... 13 h 35 m
Day's increase..... 4 h 31 m
High water..... 8 h 37 m; 21 h 16 m

TUESDAY, APRIL 20.
Sun rises..... 4 h 41 m
Sun sets..... 7 h 42 m
Moon rises..... 10 h 21 m
Moon sets..... 12 h 21 m
Length of day..... 13 h 35 m
Day's increase..... 4 h 31 m
High water..... 10 h 41 m; 22 h 05 m

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21.
Sun rises..... 4 h 26 m
Sun sets..... 7 h 53 m
Moon rises..... 9 h 11 m
Moon sets..... 13 h 11 m
Length of day..... 13 h 40 m
Day's increase..... 4 h 36 m
High water..... 10 h 41 m; 22 h 05 m

MOON'S PHASES.
First Quarter, April 22, 16 h 45 m, W.
New Moon, May 1, 15 h 10 m, E.
Full Moon, May 16, 8 h 54 m, W.

NEW TODAY.

(NO OLD ADVERTISEMENTS LISTED HERE.)

To Let—Tenement; 4th page.
Point Market—Veal; 5th page.
Wanted—Housemaid; 4th page.
Lays—Oleicells; 5th page.
H. L. Dyer—To Let; 4th page.
Furniture at Auction; 5th page.
Stuart & Lakson—Wheels; 2d page.
Chas. B. Marsh—For Sale; 4th page.
Whitfield Truck—New Goods; 7th page.
Unity Club—Annual Meeting; 5th page.
Probate Court—Gammell Estate; 4th page.
Wanted—Situation for Housework; 4th page.
Edward Griffith—Stearns Bicycles; 4th page.
New Shoreham Pro. Court—Smith Est.; 4th page.

Changes of advertisements should be sent to the office of the paper on the day of issue to insure insertion.

TO LET.

14 acres of land on Indian avenue. Tenant may plough and plant. Terms very low.
Tenement at 34 Bath road.

H. L. DYER.

Corner Bellevue Avenue and Bath Road.

GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHTING APPLIANCES.
Electric Bells, Burglar Alarms, Speaking Tubes, Telephones, Gas Engines for Power Purposes, Heating Apparatus and General Repairs and Alterations.

PHILIP F. CONROY,

121 THAMES STREET.

FOR SALE.

Two-tenement house 13 Bridge street. Rented at \$20. Good condition. About 3,000 square feet of land. \$2,100.

HENRY BULL, JR.,

SOLE AGENT.

197 Thames Street.

TENEMENTS, ROOMS AND BOARD.

TO LET—To a small family, lower tenement on Clinton avenue, near Broadway. For particulars address Box 29, Daily News Office.

TO LET—One of the best stores on Thames street. Inquire at Mercury Office.

TO LET—Tenement with all the modern improvements. Apply 501 Spring street.

TO LET—Furnished, eleven-room cottage, stable and wind-mill, at West Ferry, Jamestown. Apply to Daniel Watson, 229 Thames street.

TO LET—Two-story cottage with nine rooms, 19 Kay street; modern conveniences. Apply at 21 Kay street.

CITY OF NEWPORT.

NOTICE TO LIQUOR DEALERS.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF POLICE, April 9, 1897.

NOTICE is hereby given to applicants for liquor licenses that no place not already licensed will be allowed to open for the new license year until in possession of their certificate of license issued by the License Commissioners.

Also that no applicant for license by transfer will be allowed to do business until their application has been granted by the License Commissioners.

Also that no slot machine or other device for gambling will be allowed in any licensed place in this city, and all such devices will be required to comply with the requirements of the Board of License Commissioners.

H. E. READ, Chief of Police.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, April 19, Wall Street—The stock market opened weak as follows: Atchafon; 11; Sugar, 11; Tobacco, 74; General Electric, 30; Chicago Gas, 84; Burlington, 70; Rock Island, 61; St. Paul, 70; Northwestern, 101; Louisville & Nashville, 11; Western Union, 94; Leather preferred, 134; Southern Railway preferred, 84; Manhattan, 84; Missouri Pacific, 11; New Jersey Central, 74.

The stock market opened with a general slump in prices on account of the outbreak of war between Greece and Turkey, notwithstanding the fact that there was no reason of the London exchange to look after the opening tone. The fall in prices was greatest in the international. Louisville & Nashville opening down 21 and extending the decline to 31. New York Central closing 2, Southern Railway 11 and Reading 11. The fall in the international was from 14 to 11 in Reading, New York Central, Kansas & Texas preferred and Louisville & Nashville, the latter showing the extreme gain. Leather preferred also realized a profit which was most of the early loss. The bond market has remained steady, the international issues being only a slight fraction.

Non-Money on call, nominally at 14 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 31 1/2 per cent; exchange, strong with actual business in bankers' bills at 41.55 1/2 for demand and 41.50 1/2 for sixty days; postal notes, 1.87 1/2 1/4 and 1.88 1/2 1/4; commercial bills, 1.85 1/2 1/4 for silver, 62; government bonds, strong; new 4 1/2 reg., 123 1/2; new 4 1/2 coup., 124. The report that there was some buying of stocks by foreign houses and the additional intelligence that foreigners were selling some wheat in the New York market at the advance was what brought the fall in prices to a full stop and brought about the partial recovery. Business sank into a condition of semi-stagnation before the recovery was complete and traders in the war situation, the fact which was the foreign exchanges were all closed depriving them of the usual index of the situation abroad. The uncertainty existing in the exchange situation also tended to give a pause to trading. The existing market was strong and some business was done in figures, or the gold shipping stage. There is no large demand for bills at the high figure, however, and no action towards shipping gold has been taken so far as can be learned. Some of the early selling today was on apprehension of gold shipments.

NEW YORK, April 19.

Atchafon..... 113
Chicago & Alton..... 106
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy..... 106
C. & C. St. Louis..... 28
Cotton Oil Certified..... 104
Delaware & Hudson..... 103
Delaware & Lackawanna..... 103
Erie New..... 103

FOR THE SECOND TIME.

Lingane Assault Case Again Before a Jury.

PROVIDENCE, April 10.—The second trial of the case of the state against David F. Lingane was begun before Judge Wilbur and a jury in the common pleas division of the supreme court this morning. Before the trial commenced General Wilbur, one of the attorneys for Lingane, moved that the indictment be dismissed, on the ground that Osceola Cook, who it was alleged was the victim of Lingane's assault, had already been convicted of having made an assault upon Lingane. The court refused to admit that this was a part of the same assault, and overruled the motion.

David F. Lingane is the managing editor of the Providence Telegram, and the offense for which he was indicted was for having attempted to shoot Osceola Cook, a negro politician, December 15, 1894. Cook's place was exposed in the Telegram as a house of ill repute, and Lingane claims that as Cook had threatened him he simply acted in self-defense.

After the jury had been impaneled and the court had given orders that it be looked up during the progress of the trial, Cook was called as the first witness. He denied that he had attempted to assault Lingane until after he had shot him, and that he had any intention of assaulting him, the horse which he carried under his coat being intended for a reporter. The noon recess was taken, with Cook still upon the stand.

BASE BALL.

The Rogers High School team visited Fort Adams Saturday and was defeated, 10 to 8, by the Fort players. The Rogers boys were short several of their regular number, but owing to the excellent pitching of Pike, and good fielding, they took the lead and held it for six innings, the score standing 8 to 1 in their favor when the seventh opened. Then the Rogers team went to pieces and the Fort soon scored matters, and holding the school boys down, forged ahead, finally winning out.

Saturday the Providence Eastern League team defeated Pawtucket, 16 to 9, and Fall River won from the Carters of Franklin, 13 to 8. There was no game at New Bedford, as the grounds were too wet.

Tomorrow the Newport players, or about fifteen of them, are expected here from Marlboro, where they play their first game this afternoon. Practice will at once begin, and the cranks will have a chance to pick out favorites and show generally how much more they know about ball players than do the manager and captain of the team.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Steamer General was inspected yesterday.

—Mr. E. Head Goodridge of New York is in town.

—Mrs. O. G. Langley has gone to Brooklyn for a visit.

—Mr. George Gordon King arrived from New York this morning.

—The Second Ward Political Club will have its Easter ball in Odd Fellows' hall this evening.

—Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. MacFarlane will celebrate the golden anniversary of their wedding May 12.

—Mr. Edward Newton's condition has taken an unfavorable turn and his friends are very much alarmed.

—The parochial schools, which were closed during the latter part of Holy Week will re-open Wednesday.

—Tug Leyden and torpedo boat Stiletto will leave tomorrow to take part in the speed trial of the Annapolis.

—Mrs. Howard H. Barker, who has been seriously ill with pneumonia at Tiverton Four Corners, is improving slowly.

—Engineer tug Warren has been at Fall River with a party to make borings in the harbor. She is to be fitted with a new boiler.

—The Newport County Club bicycle division will have its first run of the season Wednesday evening, weather permitting. The new officers will be in charge.

—H. L. Dyer has rented the following: For the Travers estate, 3 Bath road, to Celeste Dautricourt; for Samuel Smith, 20 High street, to Joseph P. Coffey; for Howard Smith and others, the store at 115 Bellevue avenue, to Redfern (Limited); for A. L. Leavitt and wife, 81 Pelham street, to Mrs. Christina Nelson.

—Today was a notable one in the probate court, on account of the value of the estates represented. First came the report of the guardians of the W. H. King estate, then the report of the executor of the Augustus Whiting estate, and finally the petition for probate of the will of Mrs. Gammell. In all many million dollars were represented.

COMMON PLEAS COURT.

The court opened today some little time after 11 o'clock, Judge Douglas presiding. It was a day for criminal business, and Assistant Attorney General Dubois, City Solicitor Sheffield and Detective Richards were present for the prosecution, various members of the bar representing the defendants.

The indictment against Thomas Burns of Fall River was tried, the assistant attorney general conducting the prosecution and Mr. Morris of Fall River appearing for defendant. John B. Landers of Jamestown was foreman of the jury.

A motion to quash the indictment was ruled out, as too late to be considered, coming after defendant had pleaded to the indictment. It was the old story of a gang getting together in liquor saloons—Sundays included—and then a place is broken into and rifled. In this case it was the slaughter house of Mr. Albert in Tiverton, near the state line, that was entered, the staple of the lock being drawn and two carcasses of his veal, with some beef of Isaac Jacobs, were stolen, one leg of the veal being sold for thirty cents to Mr. Bailey. The only question was as to defendant being one of the culprits. He denied it. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty. The sentence was deferred.

There was some consultation as to the forfeited bail cases, and talk of paying costs. Two cases against Benjamin Easton were discontinued, costs paid. The two

against James Melvin had been defeated, but it was "recommended" that they be discontinued on payment of costs. Joseph H. Tottman pleaded nolo to his indictment for forgery and the sentence was deferred. The jurors were discharged and paid.

In Henry J. Jones vs. Abbott Lawrence, defendant was called and defaulted. Plaintiff was sworn, to prove his claim, and judgment is entered for plaintiff, for \$125, by agreement of counsel.

In President and Fellows of Harvard College vs. George T. Slocum, an acknowledgment of settlement is filed, defendant having given a satisfactory note.

In Abner Coggeshall vs. Frank G. Bliss (a non-resident), judgment by default is entered for \$549.35. Augustus M. Bailey vs. Elizabeth H. Alexander, previously defaulted, has been entered settled.

McCammon Piano Company vs. William Lovie Tilley is entered discontinued; no costs.

The court adjourned to meet in June, according to law.

PROBATE COURT.

In the probate court this morning the executor's account with the estate of Augustus Whiting was ordered recorded, as were the administrators' accounts with the estates of Robert H. Cooper and Samuel Albino. The will of Mary McGowan Nicholson was proved and letters testamentary thereon were granted to John Denniston. A petition for the probate of the will of Elizabeth A. Gammell was received and continued to May 4. Petitions for probate of the wills of Henrietta Harris and Mary Ann Tisdale, for administration on the estates of Mary Hesketh and Patrick Marks, and for consideration of the administrator's first and final account with the estate of Shion P. Tierman, were received and continued to May 10.

CHANNING MEMORIAL CHURCH.

A special service was held at the Channing Church at 10 o'clock, which included a baptismal service and the reception of members, a large number being received. At the regular service Rev. G. W. Cutler preached a sermon from 1 Cor. V: 8; on "Christ as a Spiritualist." The music by the choir was of a very enjoyable character. In the evening the Sunday school had its Easter festival, which included carols and recitations by the scholars and selections by the choir, the latter including a solo by Miss Titus, "A Message from Heaven," by Deuzo.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH.

At the Central Baptist Church at the morning service Rev. Warren Randolph, D. D., preached from Romans VIII: 31, the subject being "A Three-fold Argument for the Security of Believers." An appropriate musical program was rendered by the choir, Mrs. T. W. Freeborn organist and director. The Sunday school had an Easter concert in the evening, being assisted in the musical portion of the program by the choir.

JAMESTOWN.

[Regular correspondence of the News.] St. Matthew's and the Central Baptist churches had large congregations yesterday, and services appropriate to Easter were held. At the Baptist church the floral display was unusually fine, the front of the platform being almost a solid mass of flowers. The floral decorations at St. Matthew's were extensive and pretty. An interesting Sunday school concert was given at the Baptist church in the evening. Messrs. Fred Hamilton Clarke and H. H. Luther arrived from Boston Saturday night, and spent Easter with relatives here. They will return to the city tonight.

Mr. J. D. Johnston is building a stable for Mr. S. W. Woodward of Washington at his summer place on Walcott avenue. The water works men are putting in a set of filters for the local works, similar in a general way to those which serve so well in the Newport works.

PORTSMOUTH.

[Regular correspondence of the News.] The regular Easter services were held at St. Paul's yesterday morning and afternoon. The church was prettily decorated, the font being filled with daffodils and callas, the flower stand with amaranth and Easter lilies, with a bank of colored geraniums, begonias and other flowers on the side and vases of flowers on the altar. At the morning service Mr. George H. Eldredge, a Philadelphia singer and brother of Mr. John M. Eldredge, sang a solo, "Come to the Land of Rest," which was well rendered, and in the afternoon he sang "Resurrection." The large congregation was greatly increased by the fact that no services were held during the day at the Methodist church, on account of Rev. Mr. Geister's absence at the Conference.

At the Friends' Church Samuel Beck, an English Friend, preached morning and evening, and in the afternoon held a children's meeting at the house of Mr. Elwood G. Macomber.

An Easter concert was given at the Christian Church Sunday evening to a crowded house, a large number being present from Middletown. The program was as follows: Song by the school "Glorious Everlasting;" reading of Scripture and prayer, by Rev. H. W. McCrone; recitation and song, "Calvary," by Miss Ruby Philney and Miss Carrie Anthony; singing, "The Lord is My Redeemer," by a quartet, George I. Anthony, Charles Philpot, Robert H. Manchester and John C. Walker; recitation, "Asleep," by Miss Emma Sherman; singing by the school, "Rise the Joy Belts;" reading, "Arise," Miss Emma Harrington; solo by Mr. Harry A. Tallman; reading, "A Christmas Angel" (Edna Dean Proctor), by Mrs. Grace Lee; solo by Mr. Charles Philpot; singing by primary department, "The Happy Easter Time;" reading, "Easter-Tide," by Miss Anna G. Sherman; singing by the school, "The King of Glory;" reading, "Easter," by Miss Annie E. P. Simpson; singing by the school, "What a Morning that Will Be."

TO CURE A GOLD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Balm Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure.

BRIGHT AND FAIR.

Easter Services in the Newport Churches.

The weather bureau had promised a fair Easter day, and the promise was fully realized. It was indeed a rare day for spring; an unclouded sky and warm sunshine afforded weather which gave an opportunity for every one who could do so to be out, and in consequence the services at the churches were very largely attended. It was a day which bespoke in its every minute the awakening of spring, in harmony with the great event in Christ's life which was being celebrated. The occasion was universally observed, except in the Methodist Episcopal churches, which on account of the absence of the pastors at the annual conference omitted their services. Floral decorations were more general than usual, the sermons were appropriate to the day, and in nearly every church special music was rendered by the choir and congregations.

TRINITY CHURCH.

The worshippers at old Trinity were specially happy in being able to assemble in their renovated church after an absence of several months. The services, which consisted of the celebration of the Holy Communion at 7 and 8 o'clock, a morning service at 11 and a choral evensong at 8 in the evening, were in charge of Rev. Dr. Magill, who preached in the morning from the Gospel of Luke, twenty-fourth chapter, first and second verses: "Now upon the first day of the week, very early in the morning, they came unto the sepulchre, bringing the spices which they had prepared, and certain others with them. And they found the stone rolled away from the sepulchre." The Easter festival of the Sunday school was held in the afternoon at 3 o'clock, which was filled with the scholars and their friends. The program included the reading of the lessons of the day, the singing of carols and the presentation of the offering of the school. The choral evensong service was well attended. In addition to the memorials which have already been mentioned in the News as having been placed in the church during the period of renovation, a set of very handsome draperies for the altar, reading desk and pulpit were shown for the first time. They are the gift of Mrs. Edward King.

UNITED CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The services at the United Congregational Church were appropriate to the day and were very largely attended. The decorations consisted of palms and other potted plants, with a large pot of white hydrangeas in the centre of the group in front of the pulpit. On the pulpit were a pot of Easter lilies and large bunches of white tulips. At the morning service there was a very large congregation, including many from the Methodist Episcopal churches of the city, whose doors were closed for the day. The music by the new choir was of a high order, and well rendered. Rev. T. C. McClelland, the pastor, preached a scholarly sermon on "Life in the Light of Immortality." In the evening the Sunday school had an Easter service, the program including carols by the school, recitations by several of the scholars, anthems by the choir, and a story, entitled "The Treasure of the Earthen Vessel," written especially for the children by the pastor.

EMMANUEL CHURCH.

The feature at this church, as usual, was the Easter festival of the Sunday school in the afternoon. All the exercises were well attended, and the rector, Rev. E. H. Porter, had a large audience to listen to his sermon, appropriate to the day, at 10:45 o'clock. The windows and corners of the church were filled with plants and the chancel was decorated with flowers and plants. On the sermon desk was a large wreath, and on the wall opposite the pew occupied by the late Mrs. Gammell a large cross, both in her memory, fragrant reminders of a woman who had a deep interest in the church and whose many acts of charity were vividly recalled upon this occasion. At the Sunday school service every seat was occupied and every inch of room in the aisles was utilized with chairs, and even then many had either to go away or to stand. The Easter carols were well sung and the processional was very impressive, including more than two hundred persons. It was led by the rector and Mr. John M. Taylor, superintendent of the school. Each class was in charge of its teacher. Another feature was the baptizing of several children. The rector made brief remarks, confining himself to the school's record, which he said was an excellent one. The total membership is 299, with 26 teachers. The average attendance was 188, as against 172 last year.

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and would have been larger except for the large number of stormy Sundays. At the close the classes were called by name and presented their Lenten offerings, accompanied by a Scripture text. One of the carols was sung by the infant class, the membership of which is 103. After the services the plants and flowers were distributed among the sick of the parish. The yearly offering was found to be \$253.85 and the Lenten offering was \$33.72.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH.

The altar was tastefully decorated with calla lilies and the chancel with palms and growing plants. The attendance was large and the offertory collection, which was for the orphans of the diocese, was quite satisfactory. The singing by the regular choir, under Organist Louis, was excellent.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

The chancel and reading desk were appropriately decorated with flowers and growing plants and made a pretty appearance. The attendance at all the services was large. For the first time in some weeks the rector, Rev. C. G. Giffat, was able to attend the early celebration, and the others were celebrated by the assistants.

CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.

Woman's Work

Is never done, and it is especially wearing and wearisome to those whose blood is impure and unfit properly to tone, sustain, and renew the wasting of nerve, muscle and tissue. It is more because of this condition of the blood that women are run down.

Tired, Weak, Nervous, Than because of the work itself. Every physician says so, and that the only remedy is in building up by taking a good nerve tonic, blood-purifier and vitalizer like Hood's Sarsaparilla. For the troubles peculiar to women at change of season, climate or life, or resulting from hard work, nervousness, and impure blood, thousands have found relief and cure in

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. \$1 per Bottle. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Spring Lamb and Peas!

Absolutely the first Island lamb of the season.

Special sale on Saturday of my celebrated Spice Cured Corned Beef. Prices extremely low.

—AT—

ROONEY'S MARKET.

EXTRA NICE

Nice Native Veal.

BALDWIN and GREENING APPLES.

Fresh Spinach, Lettuce, etc.

POINT MARKET.

T. Gladding & Son, Bridge & Washington Sts.

For Your House Cleaning We Offer a New and Complete

Line of

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS

In the latest patterns, at 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c and 45c a yard.

500 CURTAIN POLES

In Oak, Cherry and Walnut, at 25c each.

LACE CURTAINS

from 50c to \$1 per pair.

OPAQUE SHADES,

the regular 35c kind, at 25c each.

BRASS CURTAIN RODS

At 10c each.

TIN GLASS AND ENAMEL WARE

Of all kinds at lowest prices in the city.

LEVY'S,

76 Broadway.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY OPENING!

April 8, 9 and 10.

Latest Spring Styles. A. A. WATSON, 21 CLARKE STREET.

M. E. Tobin,

48 Washington Square, Opposite State House.

Correct Styles in both Imported and Domestic Creations

Will be displayed

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 8 and 9.

EDWARD P. MARSH,

Undertaker and Embalmer,

101 Thames Street.

RESIDENCE, Everett Street.

TELEPHONE, 40 Office and Residence.



EYE COMFORT.

You may not think your eyes in condition to make glasses a necessity. In many cases of slight defects, glasses are a luxury, adding the vision and relieving the strain. A careful examination and honest advice is what I give you, besides adapting the frame to the face for comfort and appearance.

MUELLER,

Scientific Optician, Bellevue Avenue.

Time Is Very Precious

Where your sight is concerned, if you have the best frame with your eyes, you can have your eyes examined to see what you need, and we will tell you so.

OPTICAL GOODS

Willson, - Optician, 68 BROADWAY.

NOW IS THE TIME

To build up your system with a good iron tonic.

DR. HURLEY'S IS THE BEST.

THE HUB PHARMACY, 176 Thames St. E. S. BLUMENKRANZ, Pharmacist.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

UNITY CLUB.

Annual Meeting, Tuesday Evening, 20th April, 8 o'clock, in Clarendon Parlor. To receive Reports from Executive, Treasurer and Standing Committees, and to elect a President, two Vice Presidents, one Secretary, and one Treasurer, for coming two months. Members are respectfully requested to attend. (Signed by order) W. H. LEE, Secretary.

Natural History Society.

REGULAR MEETING, MONDAY EVENING, 19th April, in the Museum's Lecture Hall. Two papers—First by Mr. Newton Henry Black on "The Practical Use of Weather Maps," second by Mr. William H. Talbot on "Atmospheric Electricity and Satellites Against Damage Thereby." All interested can attend free.

PUBLIC HEARINGS.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

PUBLIC MEETING.

THE COMMISSION will meet at the State House, Providence, Tuesday, April 27, 1897, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All persons are invited to be present, and to suggest by writing such changes in the present constitution as they may desire.

Individuals will be heard in regard to such suggested changes, their speeches to be limited to fifteen (15) minutes. Those who are unable to be present are invited to send suggested changes, in writing, referring to the article and section of the present constitution to which the suggested changes apply, to the Clerk.

THOMAS DUFFEE, Chairman.

Archibald G. Matteson, Clerk.

Providence, April 16, 1897.

NOW FOR THE FISH STORIES!

All Indications Point to a Great Season for the Anglers.

"The ice is out!" How much these four little words will mean to thousands of eager sportsmen, when, in a few more days, they are flushed over the waters from the tempting lakes and rivers that make northern New England such a paradise for the angler.

Handfuls of newspapers scattered all over the land will spread the glorious message before their readers; and at the clubs and other meeting places where disciples of the rod and reel are wont to gather, "the ice is out" will be a far more absorbing topic of discussion than tariff bills or arbitration treaties.

Transportation people, and those engaged in supplying the material wants of the amateur fishermen, are all agreed that the present fishing season in New England is likely to be a "second breaker," just as was the recent hunting season in Maine. Everybody who has ever been in the habit of "going fishing" is down for a trip to his favorite haunt this spring, and hundreds more who have never tasted the delights of this glorious pastime are looked for their initial experience with rod and fly.

As far as it is within the bounds of human fallibility to foresee, the returns upon their investment of time and money are likely this year to exceed those of any previous season, too. The funny tale, like New England weather itself, is somewhat fickle in temperament; but somehow or other it seems to be "in the air" that the fishermen only going to the lake and pond this spring, but that they are going to rise to the fly with the manly and clerical of a lot of other-seekers after a fat catch.

Third, at any rate, is what the guides "down" in Maine and "up" in New Hampshire are predicting, and they ought to know.

Thanks to the untiring efforts of the state and national fish commissions, supplemented by the public spirited work of scores of private citizens, the inland waters of New England are more than ever alive with trout and salmon and bass, and the multitude of other gamey fish that the angler delights to lure.

Thanks, also, to northern New England's great transportation system, the Boston & Maine railroad, the task of reaching these favorite fishing grounds of Bangor, Moosehead, Winnepesaukee, Aquia, Seneca, Champlain, Mirror, Umbagog, Woughborough and Connecticut Lakes, the Restigouche and other Canadian rivers, is no longer a task at all, but a distinct pleasure.

This year the facilities for reaching any and all of these famous fishing centres are better than ever before, and the sportsman leaving Boston on an early morning train finds himself enjoying a hot supper in the very heart of the Bangor region; while, if his destination be the Moosehead fishing grounds, he may leave the Hub on the night express and make his first cast under the shadows of Mt. Katahdin the following afternoon.

Other points, like Winnepesaukee and Seneca, where the fishing is excellent but the surroundings more "civilized," are reached almost before one has gotten comfortably settled for the journey.

The passenger department of the Boston & Maine is an official and infallible bureau of information concerning everything relating to outdoor life in New England—is prepared to furnish intending sportsmen with illustrated guide-books, tickets, time-tables and "pointers" in regard to Maine system of the season. An application addressed to D. J. Flanders, General Passenger Agent, Boston, will meet with prompt response.

Having permanently located my business at 132 Broadway, I desire a share of public patronage. Ladies will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock of goods, such as switches, wigs, curls, bangs and puffs, all of the best imported stock. Hair goods made to order. Also ladies' toilet articles in great variety. Special attention paid to dressing, shampooing and cutting ladies' and children's hair and bangs.

MISS F. E. FAYREWEATHER

Ladies' Elopée Bicycle on Exhibition.

ODORLESS MOTH BAGS



JAPANESE VISITORS.

A Distinguished Party Arrives in Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 19.—A distinguished party of Japanese arrived from the West Sunday and is registered at the auditorium. It comprised H. Mutsu, the new secretary of the legation at Washington; and K. Komiten, K. Yukawa and R. Aris, delegates from Japan to the universal postal congress to be held in Washington next month. The party will visit various points of interest in the city today and will leave tonight for Washington.

Maine Gullies Want the Fish and Game Laws Enforced.

GREENVILLE, Maine, April 18.—The Moosehead Lake Protective Association, representing the guides of northern Maine, has unanimously passed the following resolution: "Resolved, that it is the sentiment of this association that the guides' registration law should be respected, and recommended that all guides should comply with its requirements, and that we believe in a hearty support and wise and judicious enforcement of the fish and game laws."

Railroad Rates to the Tennessee Exposition.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 19.—Major W. L. Danley telegraphs the Centennial Exposition executive committee from New York that he has secured from the trunk line company passenger rates to the exposition, making first-class fare round trip tickets cost \$38.75 and third-class tickets \$25.30. The New England rate committee will act in concert with the trunk line committee on centennial rates.

Primrose Day in London.

LONDON, April 19.—Primrose day, the anniversary of the death of Lord Beaconsfield, was observed today with the display of his favorite flower. The decorations of the Beaconsfield statue today surpassed all records.

Rhode Island Pensions.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Original—George W. Tillagham, Providence; Henry A. Anthony, Providence.

THE DUTY ON COAL.

The trust claims that the consumption of 55,000,000 tons of anthracite coal annually will, in a few years, exhaust the supply in the United States, and for that reason it is wise and prudent to limit output, raise prices and check consumption.

Assuming this to be true, the question naturally arises why it is not better to save our own coal areas and draw a portion, at least, of our domestic supply from foreign sources, and thus preserve our own. The way to accomplish such a result is to permit coal to come into the country free of duty, and this would open our markets to coal from the Dominion of Canada and relieve the people from the tyranny of the coal barons and syndicates. The present duty on coal is forty cents a ton, and under the law we imported 1,235,568 tons of bituminous coal and no anthracite, while we exported 1,264,391 tons of anthracite and 2,249,391 tons of bituminous coal.

Under the Dingley bill now before Congress it is proposed to raise the duty on coal to seventy-five cents a ton, which will shut out from the American markets the Nova Scotia coal that goes largely to the New England states, and raise the price of the British Columbia product that supplies California and some other states on the Pacific coast.

The only advantage that any one will derive from this measure will inure to the benefit of the coal trust, which will more easily control the American market than it now does. The duty on coal has always been one of the most vicious features of the tariff, and the only way to get rid of it can only be by putting coal on the free list, the duty being simply a premium for the destruction of our coal areas. Manifestly if our coal, either anthracite or bituminous, has reached a point that it is possible to calculate just how long it will last, it is time we were husbanding our coal product and drawing our supply from abroad. To accomplish this coal of all kinds should be admitted duty free and the domestic supply be preserved for our future necessities.—Chicago Daily News.

METHODIST BISHOPS TO MEET IN PROVIDENCE.

The bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church will hold their semi-annual conference in the Matheson Street Church, Providence, April 23, and the session will continue about a week. Although the bishops meet in private, the people of Providence will see much of them during their visit. A reception will be tendered to them by the Methodists of Providence and vicinity, at which several of the bishops will make addresses.

Fourteen of the twenty-one bishops of the church will be present. These will be Bishops Merrill of Chicago, Andrews of New York, Warren of Denver, Hurst of Washington, Foss of Philadelphia, Nide of Detroit, Walden of Cincinnati, Mallen of Boston, Fowler of Buffalo, Vincent of Topeka, Fitzgerald of St. Louis, Newman of San Francisco, McCabe of Fort Worth, and Cranston of Portland, Ore. Among the absent ones will be Bishops Bowman of St. Louis, non-effective by the last General Conference; Joyce of Minneapolis, who is now engaged in an episcopal visitation of the missions in Japan, Corea and China; Goodsell of Chattanooga, who is in Europe; Thoburn of India and Malaysia, and Hartsell of Africa.

The work of the Providence conference which interests church people most is the arrangement of the plan of episcopal visitations. Each bishop is assigned a certain number of the 140 conferences, and he becomes responsible for them as their administrative head. According to a new plan, the bishops to whom are assigned the conferences of Europe and the East are to keep them for two successive years.

At the Providence session the bishops will nominate three men for presentation to the trustees of Drew Theological Seminary as candidates for the chair of church history in that institution. Drew R. Crooks, D. D., several men have been mentioned for the chair, of whom Rev. Joseph A. Baileys, D. D., of Birmingham, N. Y., and Rev. Dr. George R. Dyer, now in Rome, Italy. It is considered likely that these two will be among those nominated. The election will occur during the summer.

It is not unlikely that the bishops at this meeting will appoint a commission on fraternal relations, as ordered by the last General Conference, to meet a similar commission already appointed from the Methodist Episcopal Church South to consider the question of closer relations between the two bodies.

FOR FORAGE.

Crops to Grow For Feeding Next Fall and Winter.

Indian corn, when properly planted and cultivated, gives the largest yield of forage per acre of any of our ordinary crops. Therefore corn should furnish the foundation for fall and winter feeding. Plant in drills, kernels eight inches in the row, the largest or most rapid growing variety of corn, which will pass the "milk stage" before the first frost usually occurs. Before the corn comes up cultivate and harrow, thereby "retarding a march" on the weeds. In ten days to two weeks cultivate, or if on sandy, light land harrow instead. Every ten days thereafter until the corn has all tasseled, cut cultivate with an implement which has more and smaller teeth than those in common use, taking care to cultivate deeply at the beginning and more shallow as the season progresses. Do not till the corn. This writes an eastern correspondent of Country Gentleman, authority for the following:

In addition to this, prepare in the best manner possible one or more acres of clay land and give a dressing of from twenty to sixty bushels per acre of quicklime on the surface after it is plowed. Plant mangels early in drills thirty to thirty-four inches apart. Run a hand cultivator through one or more times when the plants are large enough to bear it. After that cultivate with the horse hoe thin and dress up with the hand hoe. From this time on mangels are as easily raised as corn, provided the preliminary work has been done well. It may be well to run the hand cultivator through just before the plants appear above ground if the seeds have been planted so that the rows can be readily followed. Thirty tons of mangels per acre should be secured. Forty tons is a large yield. Since more or less hand labor is required in raising roots, it is economy to raise the forty tons on one acre instead of two. If there is any ground unneeded, oat, wheat stubble and the like, plow it as soon as the crop has been removed, cultivate occasionally until August 1 to 15 and sow a mixture of one bushel of peas, one of barley and one of rye per acre. The aim should be to keep the land covered during the entire season with young, vigorous plants of some kind.

If the corn is used for ensilage, it will naturally come off early and it will be ready to start a second crop of some kind at the time the last cultivation is performed. Here may be used turnip seed, crimson clover or barley and peas sown from horseback ahead of the cultivator. This last cultivation should be at least two weeks later than the time usually selected for "laying by" the corn. If the corn has not been planted thickly and the land is kept in proper tillage and is fairly fertile, a large quantity of valuable fall feed may be secured from the same land that grew the corn.

TO EXTEND THE BUTTER TRADE.

The Secretary of Agriculture proposes to extend the butter trade of the United States. Last year, he says, the United States made more butter than was required by the home demand. "It is necessary," he said, "to ascertain for our people what the world's market wants, and when we speak of the world's market we mean the English market. The English bought \$55,000,000 worth of butter last year; the United States supplied perhaps one per cent of it, or a little over \$500,000 worth. The United States furnishes the cow feed to the Europeans who make the butter for British consumption. To this end it is proposed that information be obtained for the American buttermakers by purchasing first-class creamery butter in different localities of the United States, having the butter put up in different kinds of packages, the regulation sixty-pound tub, the Australian foot-square box, sealed tin cans, etc. The agents of the department will see to the transfer from the refrigerator cars to the refrigerator steamboats in New York, and ascertain whether provision is made there for the proper care of the butter while crossing the Atlantic. If not, the Department of Agriculture will have boxes made to protect the butter in transit from bad odors that might come from meat, fruit, etc. When the butter arrives in London it will be met at the wharf by an agent of the department and put on the market. It will be ascertained what package suits the British public best; whether there is too much salt or too little; whether there is too high color or too low color; how our best butter sells there in comparison with the Danish butter. The whole history of the transaction will be written up, from the making of the cream to the export, and instructions given to our agents until the butter wanted in the British market can be regularly supplied here by the average creamery man." This information will be given to the dairymen of the United States through farmers' bulletins.

COLONEL DE LANCEY KANE'S GIFT.

Colonel De Lancey Kane has given to St. Gabriel's Church, New Rochelle, N. Y., an altar in commemoration of his recent conversion to the Roman Catholic faith. The order for the altar was given in Munich during Mr. and Mrs. Kane's recent journey abroad.

It arrived in this country several weeks ago where it was found that one of the beautiful statues in the series was broken. The altar is now being placed in the baptistry of St. Gabriel's. If possible, the work will be completed by Saturday night. The altar is made of rare specimens of wood, and contains the statue of the Sacred Heart and the sacred monogram. It will not be necessary to consecrate the altar, as it was not celebrated upon it.

The gifts of the Iselin family, with which Mr. Kane is allied by marriage, to the Catholic and Protestant Episcopal churches of the village have been numerous. They built St. Gabriel's Church at a cost of \$250,000, and fitted it with costly gifts. They have recently given the \$225,000 parochial school, and Adrian Iselin, Jr., a few months ago sold the old Leland castle at a nominal price to the Ursuline sisters. Sixty nuns of that order will spend the summer there in retreat.

Colonel Kane was taken into the Catholic Church by oral baptism a few weeks ago in St. Patrick's cathedral. Previous to that time he had been a communicant in the Protestant Episcopal Church. It is said that Colonel Kane had contemplated the change to the Catholic faith, to which Mrs. Kane had always belonged, for many months. C. Oliver Iselin is a pewholder at Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, as well as Columbus O'Donnell Iselin and William E. Iselin. The latter two are Catholics and communicants at St. Gabriel's, while their wives are Protestants. Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., are both Catholics.

REED'S IDEA OF THE HOUSE.

Changes Which the Speaker Would Like to See Made.

The idea mooted by Representative Beach of Ohio, of exchanging the desks and chairs now occupying the Hall of Representatives for benches, is an old hobby of Speaker Reed's, but two things have stood in the way of pushing it as he has some of his other projects. One is the fact that he would not wish to handicap his success by letting it appear as a mere Republican partisan innovation, and it would be pretty sure to be stamped as such unless the leading men of both majority and opposition take an interest in bringing about the change. If progressive Democrats and Republicans alike should take it up, there is no doubt but that the plan could be carried out in short order.

The second obstacle has been the uncertainty of keeping a quorum present under the changed order of things any more than now. If not, indeed, the danger of reducing the average number in attendance by making attendance less attractive. Objectionable as the present arrangement is, it has at least the advantage of enabling members to write letters, or address mail packages, or work up law briefs, or whatever they may wish to do to while away the tedious when some uninteresting proceeding is afoot, or some particularly prosy orator takes part in a debate. If the members were required to sit on benches as people sit in pews at church, with nothing to do but listen to their neighbors contending over a bill or resolution, or to the clerk sing-songing through some weary report, would they not be even more tempted than now to absent themselves?

"We cannot do business without a quorum," said the Speaker, in discussing this matter with a friend, "and the constitution makes the quorum a majority of the members. Our forefathers made a mistake there through lack of foresight. If they had constituted an arbitrary number, like fifty, a quorum, we should have been better off. The reason they did not do that was because, in those days of difficult traveling, they feared that the members of neighboring states, Maryland and Virginia, would be always present, and thus in case of legislation, to the disadvantage of those who lived farther away. As it is now, it is the representatives of distant districts, as a rule, who stay here most of the time, while the members who live near-by have to be lassoed whenever there is important business on hand. If it were practicable to amend the quorum, the constitution so as to give the House the privilege of doing business with a majority of one hundred members, we could get on very nicely."

Mr. Reed's design has always been to cut the present hall into three parts, by running partitions north and south. The rectangular room thus left in the middle should be kept for the sessions of the House, and the side rooms devoted to reading, writing, conversation, and so on. By a system of electric bell signals the members could be brought in at a few minutes' notice. The erection of the partitions would involve, of course, a corresponding change in the galleries, as the present gallery and the public gallery would have to be moved to the east and west sides of the hall. This would afford a generous space up stairs on each side of the House wing, to be cut up into additional committee rooms.

Incidental to this architectural remodeling, Mr. Reed has always favored some other changes which would be likely to promote a more orderly conduct of business. He has never had any of the common sense of the so-called lobbyist venturing his horse on a long shot, but he has often remarked: "If any man can tell me more about a measure before Congress than I already know, I am glad to get the information." But he does object very seriously to increasing the freedom of access of these persons to the members of the House. He will respond as readily to any one to a card sent in to him by a visitor who stops at the outer door of the chamber, and whose entrance will admit of discussion in a public place; but he opposes every suggestion for letting a new visitor or class of visitors in. The House has a pretty large "free list." The President and Vice President and their private secretaries, judges of the Supreme Court, Representatives elect and ex-Representatives, senators elect and ex-senators, and members of the Senate, heads of departments, foreign ministers, governors of states, committee leaders, under certain conditions, and a number of other persons, have the privilege of the floor, and contribute their share to the disorder which is proverbial, even if it does nothing more. But the trouble is that some of them do more than that. They are not content with their privileges, but they make use of their free access to members to discuss measures pending in Congress and to urge arguments in favor of or against them. Their conduct is a constant source of annoyance to the House, and the Speaker has been at the support of most of the conservative membership in his disposition to cut down rather than increase the list of outsiders who may pass the portals at will.

Another project along the same line is that of uniforming the members of the House. The ordinary civilian's clothing worn by them adds to the confusion of the view to any one keeping watch from the Speaker's chair or the clerk's desk.

All the changes here suggested will of course come in time, if members can be induced to look at the matter soberly and not dread being accused of spicing the method of the British House of Commons. Some years ago, benches were substituted for desks for a single session. The members did not like the novelty; but that was before the House had reached anything like its present numerical size, and the evils which are now generally recognized did not obtrude themselves. What was then condemned might today be well as a relief, if tried again.—(Lincoln's Washington letter to Boston Transcript.)

THE SPRINKLE DOLLAR.

The sending of Dan Wyatt McLeese to the penitentiary by the United States district court for counterfeiting has started the tongue of reminiscence to relating particulars of the most noted counterfeiting case known to the penal annals of north-western Kentucky, namely, that of Jacob and Nancy Sprinkle, who were indicted jointly at the October term of the Lewis district court in 1840. This case attracted sensational interest at the time, as there were thousands of the "Sprinkle dollars" in circulation, which, though known to be counterfeit, nevertheless were received without question or protest in facilitating exchanges through a broad territory.

The "Sprinkle dollar" occupies a unique position in the history of counterfeiting, as it was, perhaps, the only illegal dollar ever minted that was "too good." The "Sprinkle dollar" had a larger proportion of silver in it in relation to its alloy than the dollar that came through Uncle Sam's fingers. The well-known fact that the "Sprinkle dollar" had a higher bullion value than the genuine dollar possessed by the circulation of this and adjoining counties. This fact was also potent in screening Jacob Sprinkle. Hundreds openly sympathized with him, and the most exacting of a long while winked at his transgressions. Many people believed that as long as the Sprinkle dollar contained the same or a greater proportion of silver than did the coin from the government mint they were doing no wrongful act, either in law or morals. They believed that counterfeiting consisted in deceiving and cheating with a base metal resembling silver. Jacob Sprinkle believed this himself for a long while, and was distinguished only after a grand jury had indicted him. So numerous did these dollars become finally that men, when receiving money from another, would always examine it to see how much of it consisted of "Sprinkle dollars." If it should all consist of Sprinkle money it would call forth some familiar remark as the receiver pocketed the coin.—(Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.)

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Is what my patrons say. It is a fact that my Suits, Overcoats and Trousers are made better, fit as well, and will wear as long, as those costing very much more. I make to order, Suits, \$14; Overcoats, \$15; Trousers, \$4 and upward. Not obliged to take goods that are not satisfactory in every way.

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Included in the above are our Novelties and Fancy Suits. In Suits we have Serge, Cheviots, Boating, cloth, Diagonals, Bannockburn, Sanderson's Crombie's Domestic, in fact too great an assortment to be described.

Beside the Cloths the Fashion Plates will interest you. We have not only all the leading American Fashion Reviewers but also the leading English Plates. Surely you can pleasantly and profitably spend a half hour or so with us gaining points in stylish dressing, and we assure you that your visit will be most heartily appreciated.

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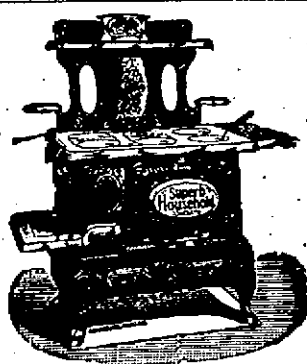
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A safe and reliable blood purifier, prepared from the best Honduras Sarsaparilla combined with Dandelion Root, Yellow Dock and Iodine of Potassium. It makes an invaluable spring medicine and highly recommended for the cure of all disorders and impurities of the blood. Sold in full sized bottles at

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DOWNING BROS., Pharmacists,
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THE ORIGINAL NO. 6 COLOGNE,
ALL SIZES.

Gelgate & Co's Perfumes and Toilet Soaps
Prescriptions put up with care and dispatch.

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WRIGHT'S ODONTINE

FOR THE TEETH.
Manufactured by

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OLD No. 145, NEW No. 236 THAMES STREET,
NEWPORT, R. I.

DRY GOODS.

For Easter!

KID GLOVES,

Sterling Silver
Novelties.

PARASOLS.

Ticket No. 2474
takes the Bicycle.

Saturday, April 17, being our nineteenth anniversary in business, we will present unique souvenirs to all purchasers of 25c. and over.

Wm. B. Sherman, Jr.,
204 Thames Street.

New Dress Goods,

New Lawns,

New Dress Cambrics,

NEW GLOVES,

NEW CAPES,

NEW JACKETS,

New Wrappers,

New Boots and Shoes.

New Lot Canary Birds,

ALL GOOD SINGERS,

Everything New and Choice at

WHITFIELD TUCK DRY
GOODS CO.'S.

HOLDEN'S POSITIVE
PILE CURE

Never fails. Try it and make life worth the living.

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ALL DRUGGISTS.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

Holden Medical Co., Newport, R. I.

Ask for testimonials.

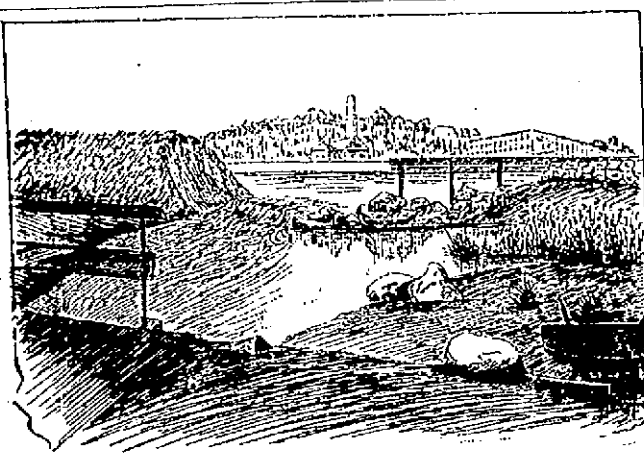
THE BREAK IN THE DAM.

Extent of the Damage by the Accident at the Water Works.

The view herewith shown is taken from the Middletown side of the bridge across the creek at Easton's beach, showing a portion of the bridge in the foreground, and reproducing the scene as viewed yesterday forenoon, when the repairs were begun, but still with a lively flow of water from the pond.

On the extreme right of the picture there is shown a part of the sluiceway wall standing with the wooden wind-break in the rear, which is still intact, though the posts have now but little to hold them. Just to the left stood the west bulkhead of the sluiceway, which was completely torn away, though the large stones were moved but a short distance.

Still further to the left is the main break, that through the dam itself, which was washed away for about twenty-five feet; this breach will be used for a continuation of the sluiceway, in order that it may be wider than originally. In the back-



THE BREAK IN THE DAM.

ground are seen the pumping station and lechouses, with the Broadway section of the city.

Yesterday a large number from Newport went to the scene of the flood and were very much interested in the work of destruction which the rush of the waters had accomplished. This morning the work of clearing away the debris is being carried on by a large gang of men, and as soon as the roads are repaired a coffer dam will be built within the walls of the dam at the opening, and the dam will be re-built. The coffer dam will hold the water until the dam itself is fixed. The water in the reservoir fell fully six inches, and it is estimated that three hundred million gallons were lost. This was the first time that the pond had been filled since it was enlarged to cover the whole of the marsh back of the beach.

LEARNING THE ROPES.

Problems that Confront New Members of the House.

The new Congressman is just learning his status in the House. He is not yet entirely aware of his status outside. He still pays five cents fare on the cable cars. He has not yet found out that he can get six tickets for a quarter. He has finally ascertained that it costs money to live at a hotel, and he has sought the comforts of a family boarding-house. He has found his way to the only variety show in the city, but has not yet been seen at the Smithsonian Institution. If a supporter of the administration he has learned the pathway to the White House, but he has not yet mastered the labyrinthine intricacies of the State, War and Navy and the Treasury buildings. If from a rural district he is astonished to learn that his predecessor has drawn his quota of seeds, and that there are none to be obtained at the Department of Agriculture. The new member from the Squeezed district called on the Secretary of Agriculture the other day. He wanted his quota of mushroom seed. When informed that the mushroom was propagated from spawn and not from seed, he asked if the Secretary took him for an idiot. An older member assured him that the Secretary was right, and sent him to the fish commissioner for the spawn. The new member finds much difficulty in keeping out of the way of wheelmen, and more in avoiding the negro hack drivers at the rounded corners of the streets. The Washington monument still fills him with awe, and the exquisite beauty of the new Library building charms him beyond description.

In the Stride.

The fledgling member appeared at the Capitol early in February. The more he saw of legislation, the less he learned about it. The ways seemed devious, and he was unable to understand why some members were able to talk whenever they pleased, while others were unable to secure the floor at any time. The scenes that followed the reading of the journal awakened his interest. When fifty members thronged the arena in front of the Speaker's desk, waving printed bills and resolutions, and shouting "Mr. Speaker," the din to him was deafening. On no theory could he explain recognitions, and it was not until some stentorian voice demanded "the regular order" that the puzzle was solved.

Dazed by the hot disputes over appropriation bills, he found the cloakroom a quiet retreat. There the story tellers abandoned. Seated by the cozy grate, he drew inspiration from the North and the South, the East and the West. Introductions were numerous, and he formed acquaintances that may prove of value in the present Congress. Statesmen of national reputation made him feel perfectly at home and more than satisfied with himself, and made remarks that convinced him that they were far more human than divine.

Now that the extra session of his own Congress has begun, he still finds that everything is new to him—even the Capitol itself. He takes the elevator in preference to the stairway, for the latter may mislead him. The document and stationery rooms elude him when in search of bills and pads, and he frequently misses his way when looking for the restaurant and its concomitants, or seeking an exit from the building. It is only by following the beaten track that he can reach the main entrance of the House. Months will elapse before every by-way and passage in the immense structure becomes familiar.

Even then he may at times require the assistance of a guide. But it will take him a longer time to master the rules of the House. Patiently he has listened to debate on the Dingley bill, and ardently has he consumed the speeches in an effort to glean new ideas. He has failed because there are no new ideas to glean. The legislative husbandmen have been threshing straw that has been threshed since the foundation of the government. As yet he is not conversant with committee work. The committees have not been named and the assignments allotted. When made, he will find that committee work is fully as intricate as the work of the House. Quorums are counted with much more facility and motions to reconsider and table are not final.

The New Faces. It has been said that there are 145 new members in the present House. This is not correct. The number of members who have never before served in Congress is exactly 131. Some of the finest American faces come from the West and Southwest. There are countenances from the commercial districts of the East that recall the banks of the Rio Grande, the sands of the Platte and the mining camps of the Colorado. Per contra, the Populists are not wild-eyed or anarchist in appearance. Many of them look like railroad magnates and Eastern bankers. They appear like men of earnest convictions, and not like politicians.

Of course, a dozen or more quaint characters have sifted themselves into the new Congress. One appeared in the restaurant the other day and asked for a plug of tobacco. He got it, and coolly laid a cent upon the sliver. The clerk looked at the cent and then at the man, who wore a big diamond, soiled linen and a parachute sombrero. "That is a cent," the clerk remarked. "Yes," was the reply, "that is a cent. I never saw one of them until I came to Washington. We don't have them where I come from." He pushed the cent contemptuously on the floor, laid down a nickel and strode away in majestic dignity. "Take it all in all, however, the new members will have pleasant sailing in the extra session. He escapes many annoyances that the old member cannot escape. Strangers will not bother him, because he has no national fame. Washingtonians will not importune him until he becomes a member of the committee on library or on the District of Columbia. He will have time to attend to the requests of his constituents.

The passage of the appropriation bills prior to the consideration of the tariff bill has practically closed the business of the session. With the opening of spring he will have plenty of time to enjoy the caverns of the city. Most new members fancy that they must obtain leave of absence when they remain away from the Capitol. This was the case with the writer ten years ago. General John H. Ketchum, then, as now, a member of the House, heard the request for leave read from the desk. Approaching the new Congressman and placing his arm around his neck, he said: "Don't do that; there is no necessity for it. When you want to go home, go, and say nothing. You won't be missed."

The same feeling exists today. An ex-member of a state legislature astonished me the other day by saying that he did not like to leave the House, for fear the Speaker might notice his absence. Falling into the Ways. Gradually and gracefully the new member is falling into the ways of the old member. His eye is lighted with anticipation when he looks at the portraits of the Speakers in the gallery, and great thoughts enter his head. Many are already employed at their desks in writing letters during the sessions of the House. Others read newspapers and stretch and yawn when long-winded speeches are inflicted upon them. A few gaze at the pretty faces in the galleries, and assume positions more statesmanlike than statuesque. At times one ventures to address the Speaker, but he is rarely recognized unless he has made an arrangement for recognition through some experienced friend. No one has as yet dared to present a bill. One new member recently astonished the Speaker by demanding to have his vote recorded when General Henderson moved the previous question on the adoption of the old rules.

Under parliamentary law the Speaker could not refuse to record his vote, although he failed to answer to his name when it was called. This vote made a tie. Old members of the House laughed at the persistence of the new member, but it forced the general to call for the yeas and nays and delayed the House forty minutes.

In the last Congress Mr. Crowther of Missouri, a new member, early in the session asked the unanimous consent for the House to consider a bill. He got it, and with a slight explanation passed his bill. It was not until after it had never been considered in any committee. Messrs. Dock-land, were utterly astounded. The passage of a bill under such circumstances was unprecedented. Crowther, with a cynical smile, trotted over to the other wing of the Capitol to elicit the matter by action in the Senate. His friends claim that the success of the movement was due to his ingenuity, but the old members seem to think that it was due to his lack of knowledge of the rules of the House.—[Amos J. Cummings, in Washington Star.]

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Solicit consignments of Freight, Piano Moving a Specialty.

The only express checking baggage at residence to destination.

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Itotal price 60c.

None better—made in Philadelphia.

Lovers of Good Coffee or Tea

will find the very best

AT THE STORE OF

C. SHERMAN & CO.,

243 & 245 Thames Street.

Open Fridays until 8 P. M., Saturdays 9 P. M., all other evenings until 6:30 o'clock.

FINE BUTTER.

We are now receiving our Fancy Northern Creamery fresh from the churn twice a week. This Butter is Gilt Edge in every sense of the word, and will suit the most particular. We are in the butter business, and good butter is one of our hobbies.

TAKE NOTICE—We do not handle Oleomargarine, Butterine or bogus butter of any kind.

—AT—

The Boston Grocery,

SMITH'S BUILDING, BROADWAY.

O. F. WILCOX, Prop'r.

HERRING ON A STICK.

Just arrived, this morning, a lot of

Smoked Herring

—FROM—

TAUNTON RIVER.

PHIL. STEVENS,

48 & 50 Thames Street.

NEWPORT NURSERY COMPANY

OFFERS A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Trees and Shrubs

FOR SPRING PLANTING.

We offer most of the NEW and RARE sorts including Herbaceous plants, Roses, Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Andromedas, Hypericums, Lilies, Lilacs, Hydrangeas, Vines and Climbers.

Also fine specimens of English Hollys grown in Newport without protection in winter, and so proven suited to our climate, the New Lilies, and other recent importations.

When desired will contract to lay out and plant estates large or small under the supervision of one of Newport's well known gardeners.

Everything warranted as represented. Seaside planting a specialty and with plants grown in seaside exposures.

Apply for further information to Richard Gardner, Superintendent, on the premises, Vernon avenue, or address Newport Nursery Company.

The Sanitary Protection Association

OF NEWPORT, R. I.

The association furnishes to its members, at a nominal cost, a skilled examination of their premises to ascertain if the plumbing, drains, etc., are in a good and healthy condition.

For further information apply to MR. OREIGHTON WITHERS, Secretary and Consulting Architect, Telephone connection, 22 Bellevue Avenue

GROCERIES.

FRANKLIN MILLS

Entire Wheat Flour,

Best in the world for Health and Economy.

Peckham & Manchester,
BROADWAY.

45c.

ARRIVED TODAY,

Carload of Choice

WHITE STAR

POTATOES

—AT—

45c.

Per Bushel.

JAMES A. EDDY,

Cash Grocery and Market,

250 THAMES ST.

WE DEFY COMPETITION!

Compare Our Prices.

D. E. Young,

130 THAMES STREET.

Beans, York State, 4c. quart.

Finest of Rolled Oats, 9 lbs. 25c.

Good Eggs, 7 doz. for \$1.00

Scrub Brushes, 10c. each.

Brooms, 15c. each.

3 Tins Salmon, 25c.

Peas and Corn, 6c. can.

3 lbs. Jam, in stone crocks, 25c.

No. 2 Mackerel, 4 for 25c.

Best Soda Crackers, 4 1-2 lbs.

25c.

—FOR—

FRESH MEATS

Our prices are the lowest in the city.

New Goods.

Dresden Umbrella Handles.

All kinds of silk and glass for coverings, from 75c to \$1.00. New umbrellas for sale or made to order.

Second-hand furniture bought and sold.

ROCCO BARONE, LOOKSMITH,

18 MARKET SQUARE.

The Rosy Freshness

And a velvety softness of the skin is invariably obtained by those who use Pozzoni's Complexion Powder.

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LEAVE NEWPORT FOR

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Week days, 8 A. M. (Sundays 8 A. M.) Leave Providence week days 4 P. M. (Sundays 8 P. M.) Mondays and Saturdays only, stop at Providence each way. Stop at Conanicut Mondays only, each way.

Excursion Tickets, only 50c.

Passengers who wish may have breakfast served in the dining room on the steamer after leaving Newport (S. A. M.).

ARTHUR H. WATSON,

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FORD RAILROAD.

Old Colony System.

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

On and after Sunday, January 17, 1907, trains will leave NEWPORT for BOSTON, Park square, week days, 7:00, 8:30, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:00, 5:00 P. M. Return, 6:45, 8:15, 10:15 A. M., 12:15, 3:15, 4:45, 6:00 P. M. MIDDLETOWN, PORTSMOUTH GROVE and PORTSMOUTH, 7:00, 11:00, 11:30 A. M., 3:00, 5:00 P. M. HIBSDOL, FERRY, TIVERTON, FALL RIVER and TAUNTON, 7:00, 8:30, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:00, 5:00 P. M. MIDDLETOWN, 8:30, 11:00 A. M., 3:00, 5:00 P. M. CANTON, 11:00 A. M., 3:00 P. M. NEW BEDFORD, 11:00 A. M., 3:00 P. M. PITTSBURGH and STATIONS ON NORTHERN DIVISION, 11:00 A. M., 3:00 P. M. LOWELL, 11:00 A. M., 3:00 P. M. SUNDAY, 11:00 A. M., 3:00 P. M. For BOSTON, Park square, 11:00 A. M., 3:00 P. M. For NEW BEDFORD, 11:00 A. M., 3:00 P. M. For MIDDLETOWN, PORTSMOUTH GROVE, PORTSMOUTH, HIBSDOL, FERRY, TIVERTON, FALL RIVER, CANTON, 11:00 A. M., 3:00 P. M. For MIDDLETOWN, PORTSMOUTH GROVE, PORTSMOUTH, HIBSDOL, FERRY, TIVERTON, FALL RIVER, CANTON, 11:00 A. M., 3:00 P. M. For NEW BEDFORD, 11:00 A. M., 3:00 P. M.

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Steamers PISCICOLA and PURITAN in commission. An orchestra on each.

Leave Newport, week days only at 8:15 P. M. Due New York 7:00 A. M.

Returning from New York, Steamers leave New York, N. Y., 10:00 P. M. Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12:30 P. M. Returning, leave Block Island Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8:30 A. M., weather permitting.

For tickets and staterooms apply at New York and Boston Dispatch, Express, 252 Thames street, J. I. Greene, Ticket Agent.

GEO. L. CONNOR, Passenger Traffic Manager.

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For Block Island.

Steamer Geo. W. Danielson, Captain Conley, will leave Commercial wharf, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12:30 P. M. Returning, leave Block Island Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8:30 A. M., weather permitting.

Jamestown and Newport Ferry Co.

On and after October 1, 1907, steamer Desverail will run as follows:

LEAVE JAMESTOWN. LEAVE NEWPORT.

8:30 A. M. 9:30 A. M.

10:30 " 11:15 "

1:00 P. M. 1:30 P. M.

3:30 " 4:30 "

5:00 " 6:30 "

6:00 " 7:30 "

9:45 A. M. 10:15 A. M.

4:00 P. M. 4:30 P. M.

*Or upon arrival of Providence boat.

Newport & Wickford Railroad and Steamboat Co.

"The Wickford Route," Nov. 1, 1907.

LEAVE NEWPORT. LEAVE WICKFORD.

10:00 A. M. 1:00 P. M.

BABY CARRIAGES!

All the Newest Styles
for 1897,

AT LOWEST PRICES.

CALL AND SEE.

WM. K. COVELL,

163 THAMES STREET.

YOUR MOTHER-
IN-LAW

WOULD LOOK PLEASED
IF YOU BOUGHT

Her small can of **Dirt Killer**; the servant girl would be more cheerful; your wife would say, bless your dear old heart, Oh, how you are always so thoughtful. **Dirt Killer** kills dirt, it prevents it rising from the floor when sweeping, it simply goes ahead of the broom or brush. All dirt that falls to the floor stays there until swept up. Use it on your oilcloth, kitchen floors, store floors and on your floors under carpets and matting—it kills and destroys moths, bugs and vermin of all kinds. Applied to much used floors once in three months it will save you lots of work and care. For sale at 69 Mill street at 80 cents per quart. Also Sponges, Whiting, White-wash Brushes, Kalsomine, Floor Wax, Stains, Enamels, Varnish, and Ready Mixed Paints.

Smiles by his cheerful fire and round surveys
His children's looks that brighten at the blaze.

WHO? THE MAN WHO USES
SCRANTON COAL.

Abram Almy, 173 Thames St.
STRAWBERRIES,
Florida Oranges, Grape Fruit,
Malaga Grapes, Table Raisins,
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Just now we have an attractive selection of
Prizes for Card Parties:

HAT BRUSH, 1st Gentleman.
MUGLAGE, 1st Lady.
PENCIL TOP, 2d Gentleman.
HAT PIN, 2d Lady.

We have combinations to suit all prices, which we assure will please.

HERMANN'S.

Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Gastritis and all stomach disorders positively cured. Grover's Cure removes all distress, and a permanent cure of the most chronic and severe cases is guaranteed. Do not suffer! A 50 cent bottle will convince the most skeptical.
AGENT, GEORGE A. WOOD, DRUGGIST.

PIANO BUYERS

have now a finer selection of first class pianos to select from than we have ever shown before.

Best makes, all new, large stock, new styles, fancy woods, low prices, easy terms.

SOME GREAT BARGAINS IN
SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

Call and see us.

J. H. BARNEY, JR., & CO.,

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184 THAMES STREET.

Something New!

FLAKED RICE.

A substitute for oatmeal. Cooks in one minute. Per package, 15c.

Argo Gloss Starch.

A good clean starch for the laundry.
6-pound boxes, 37c
3-pound boxes, 18c
Loose, per pound, 6c
Argo Corn Starch, per package, 7c.

Bent & Co's Ginger Waferette.

A small, delicate fancy cracker.
5-pound decorated tin, \$1.10
Loose, per pound, 22c.

F. P. Garrettsen & CO.,

10 & 20 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

"Right Away"

Schooner Right Away has arrived in and discharged a cargo of excellent

"NO. 2 CHESTNUT,"

Which is a very economical coal for summer use. \$1 a ton less than the regular size of chestnut coal.

—AT—
PERRY BROTHERS'.



On and after this date
our store will be open until
9 o'clock evenings.

WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

BRIGHT AND FAIR.

CONTINUED FROM FIFTH PAGE.

ant, Rev. J. C. Johnes. The music by the regular choir was of a high order. In the afternoon the Sunday school held its Easter service, marching into the church from the schoolroom with banners and singing appropriate hymns. The usual reports for the year were read, showing a very satisfactory condition of affairs. The exercises of the afternoon were all by the Sunday school. Rev. Mr. Johnes made a brief address.

MT. ZION METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Mt. Zion Methodist Episcopal Church appropriately observed the day. The church was profusely and artistically decorated with flowers and plants and the choir sang a number of appropriate selections. At the morning service the pastor, Rev. W. H. Thomas, D. D., preached from II Timothy 1:10: "Our Saviour, Jesus Christ, who hath abolished death, and hath brought life and immortality to light through the Gospel." The selections by the choir included the anthems, "He is Risen," by C. Simper, and "Christ Hath Won the Victory," by J. D. Herbert, solo by Mrs. Holmes. In the afternoon there were special Easter exercises by the Sunday school, the Unity orchestra assisting in the musical program. In the evening the members of Benjamin Gardner Commandery, Knights Templar, listened to a sermon by Rev. Dr. Thomas in which the assistance rendered by the knights of old to the pilgrims and the Christian religion were dwelt upon and lessons for the knights of today were forcibly demonstrated.

SHILOH BAPTIST CHURCH.

At the Shiloh Baptist Church Rev. H. N. Jeter preached two sermons bearing on the resurrection of Christ and the lessons to be learned from that significant event. The morning sermon was from Luke XXIV: 6: "He is not here, but is risen," and the evening sermon from four selections from the Psalms, the prophecy of Hosea, the Gospel of St. Matthew and the Acts of the Apostles, touching upon Christ's rising from the grave.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

The sanctuary was tastefully decorated with Easter lilies and palms, which made a pretty showing. The attendance at the early celebration was the largest in the history of the church, while at all the services the congregations were large. The music by the regular choir was well rendered, and the offertory collection was generous.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

The pulpit was tastefully decorated with flowers, and the usual Easter service was held by the church, with an appropriate sermon by the pastor. In the evening the Sunday school held its Easter service, with appropriate carols and an address by the pastor.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH.

The attendance was large at the regular Easter service in this church. The pastor, Rev. E. S. Kirkpatrick, preached an appropriate sermon.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

All the services at St. Mary's were well attended and the musical program, as usual, was of a high character, particularly at the vesper service, when Father Cronan officiated. The morning sermon, on the gospel of the day, was by Father Tully. Rev. Dr. Grace was also heard at the early services. A feature of the day was a special musical service by the children. The new stations were greatly admired. The chancel and altar were decorated with appropriate flowers.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Easter service at the First Presbyterian Church consisted of a special sermon by the pastor and in the evening the usual Easter service by the Sunday school with singing by the quartet choir, Miss Chase, Mrs. Walcott and Messrs. McKay and Barker, with a short address by Rev. Mr. Craig. The platform and altar were tastefully decorated with lilies and plants.

THE OMISSION OF THE COACHING PARADE.

The decision of the executive committee of the Coaching Club to omit the annual coaching parade in New York has served to revive the talk that it might be not to give it up altogether. While it is not

believed that such action on the part of the Coaching Club members is probable, it would not be at all surprising. The unfortunate conditions which combined to ruin all chances for a parade this season, together with the lack of interest on the part of those members who could drive, but who gave various excuses for not turning out, merely shows that the club is not the strong, influential organization it was in the old days when Colonel Kane, Colonel Jay, Mr. August Belmont, Mr. Frederic Bronson, Mr. Fairman Rogers and others got together once each year for a drive to Jerome Park. It is said that but three members agreed to turn out when the notices of the parade were sent out this spring, and therefore the parade was given up.

There was a proposition made not long ago to give up the town parade altogether, and make the Newport parade in August the principal event of the year. Many members of the Coaching Club spend their summers at Newport, and do a great deal of coaching at the city by the sea. The Newport parade has always been a very successful one, and if it were re-inforced by a delegation of Coaching Club members other than the residents of Newport, it would be a most brilliant spectacle.

While the coaching parade of last season was a rather small one, it was a success, and in the evening a large dinner party was held at the Waldorf. Colonel Jay led the procession of eight coaches, two of which were turned out by the Philadelphia members of the club—Colonel E. de V. Morrell and Mr. Neilson Brown. The others who drove were Mr. Theodore A. Havemeyer, Mr. D. Ogden Mills, Mr. Frank K. Sturgis, Mr. Prescott Lawrence and Mr. Reginald W. Rives.

It is officially announced that the parade of this season is given up, as so many members of the club are in mourning, and that it was thought better to wait until next season. Possibly next year will see a very successful parade. All well-wishers of the Coaching Club hope that such will be the case. [Mail and Express.]

COMPANY F ASSOCIATION.

Thirty-Sixth Anniversary of Its Departure for the War.

A small number of the members of Company F Association met at Gen. G. K. Warren Post Hall Saturday evening to celebrate the thirty-sixth anniversary of the departure of the company for the war in 1861. This number included Messrs. William P. Denman, Henry Bull, Jr., David M. Coggeshall, Arthur R. Tuell, James H. Chappell, William Hamilton, Robert D. Coggeshall, George P. Lawton, James H. Taylor, Charles Barker, William Towle and Charles H. Clarke. The association had as its guests Colonel John Hare Powell, of the Ninth Rhode Island regiment; Dr. John H. Sauters, of the Second New Hampshire regiment; Post Commander Edward H. Tilley and Commander William S. Bailey of Charles E. Lawton Post and Quartermaster James H. Barney, Adjutant Alexander Barney and Daniel J. Moriarty of Gen. G. K. Warren Post. Letters of regret were read from Colonel J. W. Horton and Commander William O. Milne of Gen. G. K. Warren Post.

The roll call showed the same conditions as at the last reunion: Fifty-five living, fifty dead and five whose whereabouts are unknown, out of a total of one hundred and ten who left in 1861. The election of officers resulted as follows:

President—Arthur P. Denman.
Vice President—William R. Tuell.
Secretary—David M. Coggeshall.
Treasurer—John S. Coggeshall.

After the business meeting a camp-fire was kindled, and interesting remarks were made by Colonel John Hare Powell, Commander W. S. Bailey, Robert D. Coggeshall, Esq., James H. Chappell and George P. Lawton.

POLICE NOTES.

Joseph Souza has been fined \$5 and costs for assaulting Antoine Vargas.
James Alger, who has been in poor health for a long time, was seized with a fit on board fishing boat Grace, at Hammett's wharf. He was removed in the ambulance by Officers Deuman and Eckhardt to the hospital.

MIDDLETOWN.

[Regular correspondence of the News]
The East school district held its annual school meeting Saturday evening, when Mr. Nathaniel Peckham was elected moderator, Mr. Joel Peckham treasurer, Mr. Herman P. Peckham trustee and Mr. Charles Peckham clerk.

The Witherbee school held its annual meeting also on the same evening. Mr. Benjamin W. H. Peckham being elected moderator, Mr. A. Herbert Ward clerk, Mr. Alvin P. Smith trustee and Mr. Robert Patterson treasurer.

Mr. Herbert Barker, son of Mr. Clarke Barker, who was in the employ of Mr. Frank Carr of Portsmouth, fell from a horse recently and broke his arm.

Mr. William V. Hart is building a carriage house on his property on Wapping road.

Mr. Percival A. Tilley was in town yesterday.

Miss Mary Chase, teacher of the Oliphant school, and her pupils enjoyed a picnic at the close of the term last Friday. As it was a fine day, though early in the season, it was much enjoyed. Miss Chase's sister Gussie and brother Isaac were her guests.

PALM FIBER AND WOOD SHAVINGS FOR ROADBUILDING.

General Roy Stone, chief of the bureau of road inquiry, speaking of the progress of road improvement, says there ought to be a highway commission in every state and a local commission in every county of the Union. "Talking of roads reminds me," says General Stone, "that they have a novel road in Florida that is delightful to ride over. It is known as fiber road and is made of the refuse of the palm fiber that is used for brooms, brushes, baskets and other purposes. They spread this waste eight or ten inches deep and on a foundation of sand and then spread sand over it. When moistened by rain, the fiber and sand pack closely and become a solid substance, even more elastic than tannet. The only other road resembling it is at Neenah, Wis., where the shavings from the mills that saw shingles with the grain of the wood are laid on a short road-way with great success. Another good road in Florida is made of fine fossilized shells, but is more expensive, owing to the cost of transportation. The good roads movement in this country, I may say, owes its success thus far to the bicycle riders. They have taken the initiative in nearly every state and look after the legislation."

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure.

MRS. GAMMELL'S WILL.

A Bequest for Protestant Episcopal Missionaries in Rhode Island.

The will of Mrs. Elizabeth Amory Gammell, who died at Dover, England, April 1, was offered for probate here today. The will is dated November 1, 1894, and is a very long document, covering elaborate provisions for ten trusts and the partition of her Newport estate. Her sons, Robert Fives Gammell and William Gammell, are named as executors, without bond, and are exempted from rendering an inventory of the estate.

The specific legacies named in the will exceed \$300,000 in amount, being chiefly to her children and grandchildren. Her daughters, Harriet and Helen, receive \$100,000 each; her daughter Hope (Mrs. Slater), \$50,000; her daughter-in-law, Mrs. R. I. Gammell, \$50,000, and each living grandchild \$25,000. D. Berkeley Updike receives a legacy of \$15,000, and two nephews and a niece of Mrs. Gammell's late husband, each \$5,000. There are also legacies of \$5,000 in all to her faithful book-keeper and some old family servants.

The only public bequest in the will is of \$50,000 in trust to the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, the revenue to be applied to the payment of salaries of Protestant Episcopal missionaries in Rhode Island, at the discretion of the bishop of the diocese, and to be known as the "Arthur Amory Gammell fund."

She bequeaths her homestead estate in Providence to her daughter, Harriet and Helen, to be held in common; to her son Robert, the houses with adjacent land in Providence and Newport, formerly occupied by her father, Robert H. Fives; to her son William, the houses in Providence and Newport now occupied by him, and to her daughter Harriet a life estate in the Newport homestead on the Cliffs, with a life estate to her daughter Helen after her, and the fee in Helen's children.

The residue of the estate is to be divided in five equal shares, and is given outright to each of Mrs. Gammell's children except Mrs. Herbert—her daughter Helen—whose share is left in trust.

No estimate can be formed of the amount of Mrs. Gammell's estate, as her investments were diversified and scattered all over the country. She paid taxes on \$200,000 real and personal property in Newport, and owned also much valuable real estate in Providence, besides lands in several western states.

MONEY FOR THE NAVAL RESERVES.

The Secretary of the Navy has just made the annual allotment of the fund of \$50,000 appropriated by Congress for the naval militia of the states. Deducting \$2,000, reserved for the purchase of text-books, the remainder of the appropriation is allotted among the states having naval militia organizations in proportion to the number of uniformed petty officers and men they had on their rolls January 1 last. The result is as follows:

State.	Strength.	Allotment.
Massachusetts	431	\$5,825
Rhode Island	158	2,018
Connecticut	125	1,749
New York	367	4,767
New Jersey	337	4,388
Pennsylvania	149	2,342
Maryland	233	3,020
South Carolina	165	1,814
North Carolina	149	1,938
Georgia	138	2,436
Louisiana	200	2,709
California	355	4,601
Illinois	448	5,807
Ohio	174	2,255
Michigan	177	2,294

A MAGNETIC MOUNTAIN.

In the Arabian tales a story is told about a magnetic mountain which attracts irresistibly all ships, and when they come near extracts every particle of iron from them, even to the nails. Such a mountain exists in reality, although not quite as dangerous in its activity as the one mentioned in the oriental fairy tale. The island of Bornholm, in the Baltic, belonging to Denmark, consists almost entirely of magnetite, and its magnetic influence is very well known to the navigators of those waters, and also much feared by them, not on account of the possibility of its extracting the nails from their ships, but because of its influence on the steering of a ship almost impossible. This influence is felt even at a distance of miles, and when this island is sighted all mariners on the Baltic discontinue steering their course by the needle, but turn to well known light houses and

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other helps to direct their course. Between Bornholm and the mainland there is a bank of rock under water which is very dangerous to navigation, and because of its being constantly submerged vessels have been frequently wrecked at that point. The magnetic influence of that ore bank is so powerful that a magnetic needle suspended freely in a boat over the bank will point down, and if not disturbed will remain in a perfectly perpendicular line.—[Philadelphia Record.]

SUNDAY AT TIVERTON.

More Revelling and More Arrests as the Day's Work.

Easter Sunday, being an unusually pleasant day, was made the occasion for a large exodus of Fall River people to Tiverton. Many of these went across the frontier, of Massachusetts for the sole purpose of enjoying the pleasant country air and getting away from the city streets. More went evidently for the old purpose of "raiding ructions," and they did. In consequence there was a gathering of Tiverton officers and Fall River men at the district court tomorrow, and the treasury of Rhode Island has been replenished by the addition of a number of Fall River dollars.

The Tiverton police tried to cover all the territory they could, but it is acknowledged that had they been more numerous they would have had more prisoners and could have quelled more disturbances. When they reached Newport they had Napoleon Grau, alias, of Fall River, who pleaded guilty to revelling and to assault on Officer Gilling of Tiverton, who picked him out of a fight. He was fined \$10 and costs for the assault and \$5 and costs for revelling, a total over \$15 in all, and was committed to await the arrival of funds from Fall River. James Holt, for revelling, was fined \$2 and costs, \$8.20, which he paid. Christopher Lynch, on the same charge, was fined \$5 and costs, \$12.20 in all, and not having "the necessary" was committed to await funds. There were many others in the revellings, but these were all the police could secure, as they were kept busy looking over the various sections of the town visited by the Fall Riverites.

NAVAL NOTES.

Lieutenant Commander Daniel Delehanly has been ordered to hold himself in readiness to join the Colvins.

Lieutenant G. P. Colvins has been ordered to examination for promotion.

Chief Engineer J. H. Chasmar has been transferred from the San Francisco to the Cincinnati.

Ensign C. T. Jewell has been detached from the Montgomery and ordered to the Michigan.

Ensign L. R. De Steiguer has been transferred from the Katahdin to the Montgomery.

Secretary Long has revoked the orders by which Civil Engineer R. E. Peary was detached from the New York navy yard and detailed to the New York Island navy yard, Cal.

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French Point of View.
THE TOMB OF THE LAYLLETES, by Gilbert
Faker.
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